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PAPERS LAUD U.S. DEFENSE POLICY FOR LATIN AMERICA

LA PRENSA Editorial

PY100254 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jun 81 Second Section p 1

[Editorial: "The Defense of the American Continent"]

[Text] The U.S. Government is outlining a clear foreign policy as related to Soviet penetration and its modern version of subversion in Latin America. Without any type of subterfuge the United States has proclaimed its decision to confront the Soviet Union in all fields and eventually, if necessary, on the battlefield. The vice president of the great northern nation at the same time warned about the fact that the Kremlin uses Cuba as its local operations center. He has said that this country is "the main threat to peace in this region, a threat that is emphasized by the very large Soviet subsidies granted to the Cuban economy and armed forces....It must be made clear," he has added, "to Cuba and our allies that this government (that of the United States) will not tolerate Cuban aggression and that it will help the countries that may suffer Cuban interference in their affairs. Havana brings the ideology of the Soviet Union to this continent with the commitment of disseminating totalitarism....It mocks the international norms regarding relations between nations."

Because these remarks and promises come from such a high-ranking official of the U.S. Government, they comfort and soothe those who, without the risk of being mistaken, have become aware that the well-planned subversion in Central America, including the Caribbean countries, is a stain that extends over the rest of Latin America.

But it is not only a question of what was stated by the U.S. vice president, but also what was said by the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who is obviously President Ronald Reagan's spokesman regarding his policy. From Washington's State Department this official has firmly ratified the vice president's remarks. This official accused Cuba of having "systematically created a mechanism for destroying established institutions and governments," first, he said, in Nicaragua, then in El Salvador and Guatemala and currently in Colombia. He highlighted the fact that "Cuba united the leaders of several groups.... Fidel Castro personally helped in eliminate disagreements....He forged united leaderships and he advised the creation of broader fronts in order to manipulate the legitimate opposition groups and develop an overall propaganda campaign." According to the text that we are commenting on, 600 to 800 Cuban military advisers are presumably at the head of a large army and intelligence apparatus in Nicaragua, the operations headquarters.

The U.S. executive branch has given a clear answer to the accelerated penetration of international communism and its consequent violence in America, with effective aid to the threatened countries. In this respect he expressly cites El Salvador, which will be given military aid amounting to $35 million and it will be provided with 55 instructors; he mentions the support for threatened countries so that they can preserve their self-determination, encouraging them to establish democratic governments and social reforms; he cites the cooperation given the Caribbean countries for economic development; and, finally, he attacks the "cause of the problem": "Cuba has declared a covert war against its neighbors. The United States will join them in order to turn that war against Havana."

If we have been overflowing with excerpts from the statements of U.S. officials it is to highlight the categorical and auspicious contrast that can be observed in the attitude of the current U.S. administration when compared to the weakness and incoherence of the previous government. In the very short time that he has been president, President Reagan has clear-sightedly and with the necessary energy cleared the murky atmosphere that is covering Central America and the subcontinent. He has done so at a time when it has been reported that Soviet tanks have presumably been assigned to Nicaragua and that there are Soviet tanks in Cuba waiting to be shipped to the same country.

The U.S. policy of support and defensive action in Latin America, carried out without inhibitions or fear, has created hope regarding the fate of our hemisphere. The determination to change and the defensive action that has been undertaken are convincing and it is an honor that the frontier that has been defined to defend democracy is in the custody of America.

But there is something else that must be pointed out. The policy that we are commenting on does not hide any type of paternalism nor does it admit the demogogic attribution of an alleged "imperialism." On the contrary, it is directed toward the implementation of a necessary cohesion and solidarity to face the common enemy of civilization, to which we consider that we belong no matter its lack of perfection or errors. Thus, Latin America is close to the so-called "hour of truth" which will reveal who is who. The masks of the "third positions," "Third World," "nonaligned" and of others will inevitabily fall. At that time the true images will be observed: of those who have the halo and splendor of freedom and republican ideals and of those others who are hypocritically disfigured by the intimate desire for the definitive triumph of communism and of the revolutionary conquest of the American Continent.

LA NACION Editorial

PY091309 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 5 Jun 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Defensive Measures"]

[Text] There is nothing new in the fact that the current U.S. Government is making efforts to change the image with which the prior administration left the country. Neither can there be any doubts that despite the broad confidence Mr Reagan's administration has received, so far he has still a long way to go before his intentions come true.

A recent survey revealed a "clearly conservative turn" of most U.S. citizens, a "national optimism" unprecedented in recent years and indicated that President Reagan has reached the proper level of popularity to make the change of course he has proposed.

However, the United States must still resolve domestic economic difficulties and strengthen its international image somewhat undermined by recent mishaps, in order to be able to implement its new policy.

Within this framework, we must view recent statements of James Buckley, under secretary for security assistance, science and technology to the effect that the United States will not only strengthen and update its own military forces but that it is also prepared to help other nations of the free world to do the same with theirs.

In other words, Under Secretary Buckley--who has announced that the government will soon issue a policy statement on sales of arms and related services and products--meant that the U.S. Government is prepared to lift the restrictions levied by Reagan's predecessor and that it wants to remain free to sell arms to all those countries with which it has friendly relations.

Thus, it will instill new life into the alliances which have been weakened and will establish new ones which, if need be, could allow it to assume a firm position toward the Soviet Union and its allies.

Neither must we overlook the fact that through the previously mentioned attitude the United States seeks to recover markets lost to other arms manufacturers who had taken advantage of the gaps created by U.S. restrictions. For the Reagan administration, this new policy would mean killing two birds with one stone because it would gain in terms of foreign relations at the same time that expanding the U.S. military industry would rev up the domestic production apparatus strengthening the currently recessive economy.

Even though Under Secretary Buckley did not forget to say that these sales would be "carefully thought out," and even listed several conditions whose fulfillment the government is prepared to demand before authorizing the sale of arms, it remains to be seen how far President Reagan can maneuver politically in order to make his policy prevail. It is worth recalling that just 3 weeks ago the foreign relations subcommittees of the two houses of the U.S. Congress opposed the lifting of the arms embargo against Argentina, even though the President's desire to end this ban had been clearly stated by the State Department.

CNEA HEAD DENIES NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH BRAZIL

PY092242 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1505 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], has denied reports released by the Rio de Janeiro newspaper O GLOBO that Argentina and Brazil are going to form a joint venture to build a uranium enrichment plant.

In a telephone conversation from Vienna (Castro Madero is in that city participating in the meeting of IAEA governors), he answered a question by the CNEA in Buenos Aires, saying that the report is absolutely incorrect and that he had never made such statement.

Castro Madero added that the rumor is false, because Argentina already has decided in favor of using natural uranium in order to avoid the uranium enrichment process.

Moreover, reports coming from Brazil state that the Brazilian state company Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporation] has denied the existence of joint studies with Argentina for the construction of a uranium enrichment plant in Brazil.

Nuclebras press adviser Cesarion Praxedes has stated that Nuclebras became aware only through the press of remarks attributed to Castro Madero that plans exist for the installation of a uranium enrichment plant.

Rumors in this regard were published yesterday by a Rio de Janeiro daily, and Ricardo Alberto Ramayon, charge d'affaires of the Argentine Embassy in Brasilia, stated that he has not yet received an official report on the subject from Buenos Aires. Moreover, a Brazilian Government source stated that a program of this nature would be incompatible since the Argentine nuclear program uses natural uranium to feed its reactors.

He also recalled that Argentina has a reactor which is already operating, another under construction and three other projects, all of them operating with heavy water and natural uranium, thus avoiding the use of enriched uranium.

He also indicated that in the short run, Brazil is not in a position to develop joint programs in enriching uranium with other countries because it has not yet assimilated the uranium enrichment technology from the FRG, with which it signed a nuclear cooperation agreement in June 1975.

HEAVY WATER PLANT UNAFFECTED BY BUDGET CUTS

PY051636 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Jun (TELAM)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], admitted today that the current budget cuts are affecting the development of the Argentine nuclear program, but he asserted that the organization under his charge will channel all its resources in such a way that the heavy water plant that is to be built in Arroyito, Neuquen Province, will not be affected.

The CNEA chairman made this remark at Ezeiza Airpott just before leaving for the United States, beginning a trip that will also include Austria and Great Britain. In the latter country he will expolore possibilities for future cooperation between Great Britain and Argentina regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CHILEANS' RELEASE

PY090244 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Jun (TELAM)--In reponse to a request made by Cardinal Antonio Samore, the Argentine Government tonight pardoned eight Chilean citizens who were being held at the disposal of Argentine courts on charges of violating several articles of the Argentine penal code. The announcement was made tonight by San Martin Palace in a communique which states:

The Argentine Government has received with great pleasure the communique released yesterday by his eminence, Cardinal Antonio Samore, on the day of the Pentecost feast. It has thus taken notice of the prayers of the holy father and of his permanent, great interest in everything related to his mediation in the conflict over the southern region. The Argentine communique adds that the above communique made known the new appeal made by His Holiness John Paul II for the reestablishment of conditions conducive to the resumption of his mediation in the southern conflict through the adoption of appropriate unilateral measures.

Within this context, the communique adds, in keeping with its constitutional powers and with the acquiescence of the respective judges, the national executive branch has decided to pardon the following Chilean citizens who were detained in November 1980: Enrique Lautaro Arancibia Clavel, Jaime Patricio Vicente Arrau, Eduardo Segundo Quilodran, Carlos German Cox Urrejola and Federico Errazuriz, who were standing trial before federal judge No 5 on charges of having violated articles 223 and 224-B of the penal code; Ferman Vogel Blaya, who was also standing trial before the above judge on counts of aggravated theft; Mario Igualt Perez, who was also standing trial before the same judge on charges of having violated articles 189-B, 222, 223, 224-B, 275 and 292 of the penal code; and Nicolas Ignacio Diaz Pacheco, who was being tried before federal judge No 1 of Mendoza on charges of having violated articles 222, 223, and 224-B of the penal code.

It then points out that once the release of those under arrest was ordered, his excellency, the apostolic nuncio, was asked to receive them temporarily at the nunciature. The nuncio agreed to this request and the five Chilean citizens who were under arrest were taken to Msgr Ubaldo Calabressi's residence.

The Argentine Government's communique states that Cardinal Samore has been notified that the necessary legal steps are being taken to comply, as soon as possible, with what was promised to his holiness in 7 May note--that is, to do away with all the issues which may harm the atmosphere necessary for the mediation.

It ends by stating that the Argentine Government wishes to profusely express its deepest thanks for the holy father's constant efforts as well as its decision to preserve the necessary atmosphere for the august mediator to do his job.

Chileans Leave for Santiago

PY091840 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1813 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (NA)--The five Chilean citizens pardoned by the Argentine executive branch yesterday as a first step to ease the tension between Argentina and Chile, left for Santiago on a regular KLM flight from Ezeiza Airport at 1420 this afternoon.

The Chilean citizens, arrested last November on charges of espionage for Chile were taken from the Apostolic Nunciature to the airport in two Foreign Ministry cars. They had arrived at the Apostolic Nunciature from Villa Devoto Prison last night.

ARGENTINES RELEASED BY CHILE ARRIVE SAFELY

PY100151 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2335 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (TELAM)--The eight Argentine citizens released by the Chilean officials have arrived in perfect health, a San Martin Palace official told the press tonight at Aeroparque. The eight Argentines, who arrived shortly after 1958, were welcomed by Alberto Dumond, chief of the Foreign Ministry's South American Bureau, and other officials. They were immediately taken to the VIP room where they met with their relatives.

PRESIDENT VIOLA INTERVIEWED BY LOCAL NEWSMEN

PY081704 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0258 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Termas de Rio Honda, Santiago del Estero, 6 Jun (NA)--President Roberto Viola announced tonight that the salary increases for the public sector and the modification of basic salaries by agreement with the private sector will be announced formally on Monday or Tuesday, and that he believes the government that will succeed him at the end of his tenure will "very probably" also be a military one. "You are very probably right," Viola told a Santiago del Estero reporter who asked him if the politicians who have predicted a continued military presence after 1984 "were right."

Regarding the papal mediation in the border conflict with Chile, Viola said that "there is no improvement nor is there any type of stagnation," but he did admit that "some regrettable incidents have occurred that are causing a certain tension regarding the situation."

Viola held an off-the-cuff news conference with Santiago del Estero reporters who interviewed him at the conclusion of the ceremony closing the nation's third judicial congress.

One of the reporters asked him: "There is social unrest in Cordoba. What can the president say to the people of Cordoba?" Viola answered: "I am not going to say anything to the people of Cordoba, but yes I am going to speak to the nation as a whole. It is evident that the country is currently experiencing a very difficult time. Within this situation, the labor sector is obviously aware of a fairly high increase in the rate of unemployment. All our plans and projects have the primary objective of seeking a reactivation of the apparatus. Nobody can deny the national government's will to seek a real reactivation of the productive apparatus."

Asked if the closure of some industrial plants could be interpreted as business pressure against the government, Viola stated that "sincerely this is an original question. It would never occur to me that they would use that type of pressure against the government." The president added that "it is evident that if anyone decided to bring pressure to bear he would be totally and absolutely mistaken." To reaffirm his answer, Viola immediately added: "I believe that what is happening is the outcome of a real situation the firms are currently experiencing."

Answering another question, the president also said that he does not share the general belief that the state "spends so much, owes so much and participates so much," and after clarifying that it was not his government that began "to spend a lot and owe a lot," he attributed this to the fact that "Argentina's overall economic structure has been built over a long period of years."

Returning to the subject of salaries, the president confirmed that the lists will be concluded on Monday and will be announced on the same day or on Tuesday.

Regarding the political parties statute, Viola said that "I am certain it will be ready to be approved during the first 6 months of 1982." He also said that the statute, "as happens with many other laws, must respond to an overall consensus and interest and not respond purely and exclusively to the individual will."

Another reporter reminded the president of some of his recent remarks regarding the fact that certain sectors are harming the process, and he asked Viola if he could identify those sectors. Viola declined to answer the question directly and stated that "the government is convinced that there is an intense pressure from various sectors," some of which "I can agree are truly well intentioned. But there are sectors that are seeking to discredit this process. Which are those sectors? To publicly accuse them before the nation without having sufficient proof would be a lack of responsibility. I can tell you that, from the seat of government, we are convinced of this, but I can have by personal view about what sectors can feel affected by the development of the process."

Finally, answering a question as to whether he knew the contents of the document that will be released soon by the Argentine Episcopal Conference, he said no, but "from my viewpoint relations with the church are as good as could be desired."

ENVOY TO OAS DISCUSSES U.S. ARMS SALES, AID

PY082116 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1547 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Jun (NA)--Raul Quijano, the ambassador to the OAS, who arrived in the country today, stated that "there are possibilities of achieving a happy outcome" regarding the United States selling weapons and granting military aid to Argentina.

Quijano, who has been singled out as one of the best prospects to become Argentine ambassador to Washington, when asked about this said: "I have nothing to report in this respect."

In statements he made at Ezeiza International Airport, Quijano remarked that the "unexplainable dissemination that U.S. newspapers and television networks are giving to the remarks of Jacobo Timerman" is surprising and it has already provoked adverse reactions in U.S. circles."

Quijano is in Argentina to participate in the meeting of the OAS's Inter-American Council for Science, Education and Culture, which will be held from 8 to 15 June in Buenos Aires.

He was then invited to give his opinion on the statement made by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, on the fact that "human rights violations have decreased drastically" in Argentina, to which Quijano answered that "that is due to the magnificent state of Argentina's relations with the administration of president Ronald Reagan."

Regarding this subject, Quijano remarked that "fortunately a series of measures and prejudices that had existed are now disappearing and the evolution of our situation has been very positive."

He was also asked about the prospects of the Humphrey-Kennedy ammendment, on the limitation of the sale of weapons and military aid to Argentina, being lifted definitively. He answered that "our embassy in Washington is working on this problem with members of Congress."

Quijano maintained that "the Reagan administration and the State Department take a firm position" favoring the lifting of the restrictions and that "there are possibilities of achieving a happy outcome on this subject."

He also indicated that the OAS is concerned about "the state of strife that exists in Central America and that has extended to some Caribbean countries."

He made it clear, that "for the time being the OAS has taken no action in this respect" because the organization"is trying to avoid any type of intervention," although the organization "has military observers on the Honduran-Salvadoran border" and it is receiving "periodic reports on the tense situation that exists" in that border area.

GARCIA MEZA SCORES POLITICIANS, APPEALS FOR UNITY

PY091411 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jun (TELAM)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza this weekend launched a harsh attack against politicians. He noted that his government does not represent any political sectors, that it represents the armed forces and that its only aspiration is to achieve the well-being of the people and of the peasants who were used in the last presidential elections.

Garcia Meza made this statement during a peasant rally held in Colomi, a town located in Cochabamba Department about 600 km east of La Paz.

After noting that the fatherland demands work and unity, he criticized political leaders who, he said, only deceived Bolivian peasants.

In his speech, Garcia Meza criticized the People's Democratic Movement (UDP), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the National Revolutionary Movement (NMR). The leaders of these parties are Hernan Siles Suazo, Jaime Paz Zamora, and Victor Paz Estenssoro, respectively. Garcia Meza also criticized former President Hugo Banzer, but did not name him.

Alluding to statements Banzer made during his election campaign about the television sets, motorcycles and electric appliances that the peasants were able to purchase during his administration, Garcia Meza said that as a result of false offers, Bolivian peasants have had their television sets accumulating dust for 10 years, but that this is no longer going to happen.

Garcia Meza noted that last week peasant leaders held a meeting with him at Government House and that, during this meeting, they asked him to continue in power and told him that they would use force to support him. Garcia Meza said he told peasants that national problems are solved through dialogue and not with coups or blockades.

PRESIDENT DENIES MILITARY INVOLVED IN DRUG TRAFFIC

PY100239 Asuncion Television Cerro Cora in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Undated statement by Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza to unidentified press service in La Paz--recorded]

[Text] I can tell you that the cocaine traffic is not new, that is lies deep in the past. It was markedly intensified under the Banzer administration when it became necessary to ask Dr Kissinger to look into the possibility of solving the drug traffic problem. It became even worse under the administrations of General Pereda, Mrs Lidia Gueiler and Mr Guevara.

Under the Gueiler administration, the interior minister himself used to go to Montero--which may be considered the capital of both national and foreign drug traffickers--to collect money from the drug traffickers in order to get arms for the Bolivian Armed Forces.

We have no evidence of, and we have never confirmed, the involvement of any military officer in the drug traffic. We are, however, being politically described as a government of drug traffickers. It has been claimed that several officers are involved in the drug traffic. We are conducting the appropriate investigations because we have no information, no evidence, which can prove the involvement of any officer. This is where we stand now. Should any military officer be involved in the drug traffic, the will be punished like any other drug trafficker, in keeping with the law.

GOVERNMENT, ARGENTINA REPORTEDLY TO ENRICH URANIUM

PY090333 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 8 Jun 81 p 10

[By Walter Diogo]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires (O GLOBO)--Argentina and Brazil may join together to build the uranium enrichment plant in Espiritu Santo. In doing so, they will be repeating what the UK, the FRG and the Netherlands did when they united their technical and financial resources to build a similar nuclear plant.

Admiral Castro Madero, the chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], has noted that this project is still in the planning stage and that it must be in keeping with the nuclear agreements signed recently by Argentina and Brazil.

The two countries cannot now jointly undertake the construction of a uranium enrichment plant because this undertaking demands a greater political understanding between the two countries and a greater technological integration in the nuclear field. The agreements signed recently, which stipulate the reciprocal ordering of nuclear equipment, is the first step. This will result in reciprocal projects for the transfer of technology and a better understanding of the two nuclear programs, all of which will help to carry out programs of mutual interest.

Castro Madero believes that the partnership of the two countries in building the uranium enrichment plant may benefit both Brazil and Argentina since it will decrease the cost of both countries' nuclear programs. He noted that there is proof in Europe that similar cooperation programs have yielded good results in decreasing investments and increasing profit.

Hans Frewer, the vice president of KWU [Kraft Werke Union], believes that this association is important for Argentina since the association will enable Argentina to have access to technology that it is unable to obtain elsewhere today. He noted that the FRG experienced many political and economic pressures from both the United States and Europe because it signed a nuclear agreement with Brazil and because it committed itself to transfer its uranium enrichment technology. But today this technology cannot be transferred to any developing country. Argentina itself, for example, did not have access to this technology when it recently signed a nuclear agreement with the FRG that was quite similar to the agreement that the FRG signed with Brazil. Therefore, this possible association with Brazil in the building of a uranium enrichment plant will enable Argentina to have access to something that it cannot obtain because of international pressures.

From the economic point of view, Argentina may also receive some advantages. The nuclear programs of Brazil and Argentina are quite different. Argentina uses heavy water reactors fed with natural uranium, which costs about 25 percent more than the pressurized water reactors that are fed with enriched uranium, the system adopted by Brazil.

It is evident that Argentina is using the natural uranium system because it lacks the technology needed to process enriched uranium. But if Argentina has access to this technology, it may in the future modify its nuclear program to decrease its cost.

Itamaraty Denies Project

PY092334 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Itamaraty has no information about a possible Brazilian-Argentine association for the construction of an uranium enrichment plant--which was announced in an article published in a Rio de Janeiro newspaper by the chairman of the Argentine atomic energy commission.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry added that the FRG-Brazilian nuclear agreement prevents Brazil from associating with a third country for the transfer of uranium enrichment technology.

USSR TO BECOME MAIN PARTNER IN CARAJAS PROJECT

PY091639 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jun 81 p 6

[Text] Brasilia--The Soviet Union may become Brazil's number one partner in the great Carajas project. According to revelations made this past weekend by sources of the Presidential Planning Secretariat, this possibility is one of the main motives of Minister Delfim Neto's visit to Moscow. Talks maintained so far between the Planning Ministry and the Soviet Government open the possibility of massive Soviet participation in the Carajas project as suppliers of industrial and infrastructure equipment, and purchasers of ore, namely iron, aluminum, nickel, tin and copper. The Soviet Union will also be able to purchase products from the agricultural and livestock network to be installed along the railroad linking Itaqui, Maranhao State, to the Carajas Mountain Range, Para State.

Planning Ministry technicians are convinced that Neto's trip to Moscow could be one of the most useful trips made by a representative of the Figueiredo Government. In addition to massive Soviet participation in the Carajas project, Neto hopes to facilitate agreements between Brazilian private sectors and Soviet state companies.

The Brazilian Government is also studying the possibility of chartering a commercial plane to take the planning minister to Moscow in the beginning of July. According to Planning Ministry sources, this measure will greatly facilitate the minister's mission, and it will also allow more businessmen to accompany his delegation. In case the charter plane theory is approved, the Brazilian delegation to Moscow will be made up of more than 100 persons, most of them businessmen bringing reasonable export potentials, mostly industrial products.

In addition to Soviet participation in the Carajas project, the Brazilian Government must study long-term agreements for the supply of food products to the Soviet Union: soybeans (grain, middlings and oil) and cocoa and cocoa byproducts are the most probable products under discussion. The Soviets can also provide hydroelectric turbines to Brazil, in addition to forming a joint venture with the Brazilian Government in the area of alcohol production from wood, taking advantage of advanced Soviet technology in this sector.

Neto's trip to Moscow had been initially scheduled for 6-9 July, dates not yet confirmed by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has asked the Brazilian Government for more time to consider setting agendas between the main economic leaders from the two countries.

GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

PY090337 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Itamaraty has regarded the Israeli attack on Iraqi nuclear installations as a totally unjustifiable act which can only add to the tensions prevailing in the Middle East.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that Iraq is a signatory of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and noted that the Iraqi installations are overseen by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

He added that nothing had been reported to indicate that Iraq has not been making a peaceful use of its nuclear material.

PRESIDENT DESIGNATED ARMY CAPTAIN GENERAL

PY091634 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0006 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 6 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--According to a decree published today in the official gazette, President Augusto Pinochet today assumed the role of captain general of the Chilean Army because he holds the post of chief of the army.

This rank corresponds to the new designation of military ranks prepared by the National Defense Ministry and approved by the controller general of the republic.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

PY091920 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Col Fernando Arancibia today stated that the Chileans released yesterday by the Argentine Government will arrive in Santiago today. He also said that the Chilean Government is prepared to implement other measures in order to further relax tensions with Argentina. He also confirmed that three Argentine citizens have been handed over to the Apostolic Nuncio in Santiago this morning.

[Begin recording] As you know, Chile has complied with the call of his holiness the pope aimed at furthering relaxation. Within this quest for relaxation, which is now underway, five Argentine citizens were released yesterday and three more have been handed over to the apostolic nuncio this morning.

We are currently studying new measures capable of paving the way for total normalcy which would allow the process of papal mediation to develop properly. [end recording]

The Argentines released today are Hugo Calleri, Ivo Chinninger and Luis Alejandro Monteagudo. They had been working at a Chilean Air Force cold storage plant in Punta Arenas and had been tried for espionage and sentenced to 3 years of imprisonment in June last year.

Colonel Arancibia also discussed the situation of the two Argentine officers arrested in Los Andes while carrying out espionage activities.

[Begin recording] Well, these two officers are under arrest here; there are still people under arrest in Argentina. I would say that each government is studying the possibility of applying new measures in order to further relax tensions. This is a question of relaxation measures. The two officers are not the only ones involved. [end recording]

Arancibia added that they are studying measures capable of preventing border problems, such as the improvement of communications between the two nations. He did not reject the possibility that the Argentine officers could be released as a unilateral measure of the Chilean Government aimed at helping relaxation.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1510 GMT on 9 June reported that, according to Radio Portales, Chilean Foreign Ministry sources have announced that the two Argentine military officers under arrest for espionage will be released 9 June.]

FOREIGN MINISTER TERMS U.S. ARMS SALES 'IMPRUDENT'

PA091458 Paris AFP in Spanish 1942 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 8 Jun (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said here today that the U.S. policy of selling sophisticated weapons to some Latin American countries was "imprudent."

"To encourage the purchase of sophisticated weapons in Latin America is to sell the soul to the devil, because it serves to promote confrontations which are always dangerous between sister nations," the foreign minister said in a statement to the Caracol Radio Network.

Asked for his opinion on the U.S. policy of selling sophisticated weapons to several Latin American nations, Lemos Simmonds said the following:

"It seems to me, and I must say it frankly, that it is an imprudent policy, because it means sowing in Latin America, which has been a more or less moderate region, the tremendous seed of the arms race, which only leads to tensions between countries."

He added that "the purchase of weapons by Latin American countries consumes scarce resources which should be dedicated to the raising of the standard of living among these nations."

"I believe," Lemos Simmonds said, "that in Latin America we do not need sophisticated weapons to defend the rights that each country may believe it has."

He then said that, fortunately, Latin American countries had created legal, political and economic organizations which "allow us to solve our differences without having to resort to destruction or excessive tension."

The Colombian foreign minister said that the Latin American nations "cannot make the mistake of allowing arms dealers to turn this region into an area similar to the Middle East and even Africa."

"We must keep Latin America free from the fatal germ of the arms race," Lemos Simmonds said, commenting on Venezuela's decision to purchase fighters from the United States, while Nicaragua does likewise from the Soviet Union.

In conclusion, he said that those countries which do not have the resources to purchase weapons from the United States and are not willing to remain behind, will encourage a black market within America, Europe and the Soviet Union.

GUYANESE FOREIGN MINISTER JACKSON VISITS

Comments on Border Dispute

FL042302 Bridgetown CANA in English 2248 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 4 Jun (CANA-REUTER)--Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said here today that his country's territorial dispute with Venezuela would ge resolved without resorting to force.

Mr Jackson held talks with the Colombian president, Julio Turbay Ayala, at the start of a 3-day [as received] visit to strengthen ties of friendship and economic exchange between the two countries, Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds said.

Asked by reporters about his country's century-old dispute with Venezuela over the Essequibo area which makes up 2/3's of Guyana's land, Mr Jackson dismissed the idea of an armed confrontation.

We are confident of resolving peacefully the Essequibo dispute, defending the principles of territorial integrity, but we also trust that there will be no new violations of our sovereignty, he said.

The Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins gave his blessing to the violation of the frontier with Guyana in April and we are still waiting for a guarantee from the government that such events will not happen again, he added.

On the subject of a possible purchase of U.S. F-16 fighter planes by Venezuela, Mr Jackson said: I am confident that the Venezuelan Army, like those of Colombia and Guyana, is for defending the nation, so I don't believe these modern arms would be used against our country.

Joint Declaration Signed

PA072334 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2104 GMT 7 Jun 81

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jun (EFE)--The Colombian and Guyanese Governments today expressed their concern over the arms buildup in some Caribbean countries and agreed to promote and support efforts to end such a situation.

In a joint declaration signed by the foreign ministers of the two nations, Rashleigh Jackson and Carlos Lemos Simmonds, they said general disarmament will make resources available for the socioeconomic development of peoples.

In the document, the officials examined the situation in the Caribbean and Central America and expressed hope that peaceful solutions will be achieved within the framework of respect for the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states.

They also expressed hope for the reestablishment of peace in El Salvador within the framework of representative democracy and respect for human rights and supported the "prompt independence" of Belize.

They agreed on the need to join efforts to guarantee each country sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction over the sea and undersea areas adjacent to its coasts in accordance with the norms of international law.

Regarding the economic situation, the ministers stressed that maximum efforts should be undertaken to find lasting solutions that will permit the establishment of a new international order.

They added that economic coopeation among developing countries is a positive means to contribute to mutual progress, and in that same order of ideas they stressed the importance of the South-South dialogue, whose latest conference was held in Caracas a few days ago.

They agreed to establish as much as possible an effective coordination of their actions in regional economic organizations, sign special agreements within the framework of the Amazon cooperation treaty and support the development of alternate sources of energy.

They concluded by emphasizing that the forthcoming consultative meeting among the Caribbean and Latin American countries to analyze their relations with the United States is of special importance and they assumed the responsibility of seeking a new dimension in those relations.

Jackson and his official party left for home today after making a 5-day [as received] visit that included meetings with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, his ministers and representatives of cultural and economic organizations.

GOVERNMENT MILITARY ARMS EXPORTS ANNOUNCED

PY091647 Paris AFP in Spanish 1741 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Jun (AFP)--It was reported in this capital today that Peru will start taking part in the international arms exports with an initial $5 million a year.

The exports will be light arms manufactured by the Maritime Industrial Service (SIMA), a state enterprise specializing in ship construction located at the Callao port.

The first arms to be exported to unidentified countries will be the Peruvian patented M.G.P. submachine guns, quite portable and capable of firing 800 rounds of ammunition per minute.

Their production started last year. They are being used to supply the marine infantry and the civil guard (uniformed police).

SIMA executives reported that the factory--a very modern design--is capable of exporting, on short notice, all kinds of light weapons to countries requesting them.

In conclusion, the executives emphasized that the first sales abroad will reach $5 million, an amount that will represent a new economic benefit for the country.

AMBASSADOR HOPES TO RESOLVE AFGHANISTAN ISSUE

PY091734 Paris AFP in Spanish 1639 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 6 Jun (AFP)--Peruvian Ambassador Javier Perez de Cuellar has voiced confidence in being able to resolve the problem involving Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Soviet Union, which has been entrusted to him by the UN secretary general.

The high-ranking international official arrived in Lima this morning to make the necessary arrangements for his appearance before the Peruvian Senate. This appearance is to confirm his appointment as Peruvian ambassador to Brazil, made by Fernando Belaunde's administration.

The diplomat reported the relaxation of the inflexible positions of the three countries involved, which he had encountered at the beginning of the mission entrusted to him by the UN secretary general as a result of the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan.

He added that "even though the position of the parties are still far apart, I have found the governments involved to be quite receptive; therefore, I believe that we will be able to find common ground from which to come up with a solution for the conflict.

He explained that the Peruvian Government has allowed him to continue representing the United Nations in the search for a solution to the conflict, even though he has been appointed ambassador to Brazil.

He clarified, however, that he will represent the United Nations only when traveling to the area of conflict. He pointed out that he plans to visit this area in August.

Perez Cuellar, who had been secretary general of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry and Peruvian ambassador to Moscow, recalled that he is returning to the diplomatic service of his fatherland after 2 years of absence. His last diplomatic post had been that of ambassador to Venezuela.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS JOINT DECLARATION WITH PERU

PY081811 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 23 May 81 p 4

[Text of joint declaration signed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella and Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano in Caracas on 22 May 1981]

[Text] In response to a special invitation of Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella visited Venezuela officially from 20 to 23 May 1981.

During his stay in Caracas, the Peruvian foreign minister held a special meeting with the president of the republic, Luis Herrera Campins, and met with Godofredo Gonzalez, president of the National Congress, and Armando Sanchez Bueno, president of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Venezuelan and Peruvian foreign ministers held fruitful talks during which they discussed subjects of common interest in the bilateral, regional and international sphere, and as a result of these talks they decided to make the following statement:

Joint Declaration

The Venezuelan and Peruvian foreign ministers point out the significant development of relations between the two countries which is confirmed by the understanding on cooperation which exists between the two states, as well as by the constant visits paid by high-ranking Venezuelan and Peruvian authorities.

They point out that this new meeting shows the determination which encourages their governments to increasingly strengthen the century-old Venezuelan-Peruvian friendship and to contribute to the strengthening of Latin American relations and the guarantee of international peace and security.

They point out the need for the states to respect the principle of international law provided for in the UN Charter and the Charter of the Organization of American States (OAS), especially those points which refer to sovereignty, to the states' equal protection of law, to the nonuse of force in international relations, to nonintervention, to the respect for responsibility acquired through international treaties, and the peaceful solution of misunderstandings, especially through direct negotiations by the parties.

The ministers point out the importance of a harmonious joint action between Latin American countries so that Latin America may contribute effectively to the achievement of a new international order based on social justice. In this regard, they have agreed to carry out periodic talks to discuss subjects regarding bilateral relations as well as subjects of subregional, regional and international interest.

They point out that ideological pluralism, as a principle which regulates international relations, is necessary for harmonious coexistence between states.

They reassert that representative democracy guarantees the full exercise of freedom, respect for human dignity and the fullness of each human being's rights.

They voice their conviction that respect for the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of mankind is essential to achieve peace, justice and well-being for peoples, and that their promotion and defense is an unavoidable duty of the states. They also rejected any form of racism, colonialism or domination and any type of violation of the inalienable rights of human beings.

Analyzing the most recent developments at the third UN conference on the Law of the Sea, and having confirmed the existence of the lack of political will of certain states which hampers the adoption of a universal convention, they reiterate their governments' political support to conclude the work being carried out by the conference as soon as possible. At the same time, they deplore the fact that certain states have or are about to approve unilateral laws regarding the exploitation of the seabed in areas situated beyond national territorial waters, which are the common heritage of mankind and are part of international law. The foreign ministers confirmed their firm conviction that the exploitation of the seabed should await the enactment of a law which has international approval and which can only be established by the convention on the Law of the Sea.

The foreign ministers reaffirm their strong belief that activities related to seabeds must wait the implementation of an internationally agreed system which can be established at the Law of the Sea conference.

The parties express their concern over the expanding arms race, especially in the nuclear field, and over its negative effects on strengthening peace and international security.

Emphasizing the urgent need for disarmament, they reassert their desire to help promote general and total disarmament under strict and effective international control. They also stress the significance of regional accords on arms control and limitation and for the establishment of zones free of nuclear weaponry.

Discussing other current international problems, the ministers gave special attention to the situation in Central America and agree that the complex and broad nature of the crisis which this region is experiencing demands in-depth solutions aimed at attaining the peace and stability needed to preserve respect for the exercise of free and legitimate popular will without any foreign intervention whatsoever. In this regard, they point out that as far as El Salvador is concerned, the Salvadorans themselves must look for a political and democratic solution without any direct or indirect intervention.

They voice their concern over the sustained and ever-increasing worsening of the world's economic situation and reiterate the need to continue making efforts toward the establishment of a new international economic order through the joint action of the international community.

To this effect, they agree to continue encouraging in-depth changes of international economic structures and agree that the current economic system has become an obstacle to the attainment of this goal.

Giving firm support to the process of overall negotiations which are being conducted at the United Nations to provide solutions for the structural crisis of the world economy and at promoting the economic and social development of developing nations, the parties agree on the need for certain developed countries to give up their inflexible attitude which has hampered the beginning of these negotiations and the actions which must take place in order to make them successful.

They acknowledge the fact that economic cooperation among developing countries is of great significance for the joint establishment of a new development formula in accordance with the needs and status quo of these countries and for the strengthening of the negotiating power of the Third World before the industrialized nations. After evaluating the significant results attained by the summit conference on economic cooperation between developing countries held in Venezuela in May, the parties reaffirm the two countries' commitment to implement as many projects and programs mentioned in the official report as possible in order to further the historic process of bilateral cooperation.

In this regard, the Peruvian foreign minister has conveyed to the Venezuelan foreign minister his government's satisfaction over the success attained by the meeting of the Group of 77, success which is bound to help strengthen the collective self-confidence of the Third World countries.

The foreign ministers reiterate that the Latin American Economic System (LAES) has a significant role to play in the execution of economic cooperation programs of interest to the region and they guarantee that their two governments will continue making use of this system as the channel for regional cooperation and an instrument for consultation and coordination within the framework of Latin American foreign relations.

As a result of an in-depth analysis of the process of subregional integration, the foreign ministers reiterate the firm spirit of integration prevailing in their two countries and their conviction of the importance and significance of the Andean integration process for the balanced and independent development of their peoples.

With this in mind, they agree on the need to hold, at a date to be established in due course, a meeting of foreign ministers of member countries of the Cartagena accord, followed by a technical meeting at the level of ministers with the participation of members of the Cartagena Accord Commission aimed at evaluating and recommending the guidelines for future actions within the process of subregional integration.

Regarding this very same objective, they promise to make the necessary efforts for the swift resumption of the meetings of this commission.

Aware of the fact that the Latin American integration association is an important channel for increasing trade within the region, the parties state their will to participate in an active and coordinated manner to attain the goals established by the association.

They also confirm the need to implement, by means of partial agreements, the differential treatments provided for in the new Montevideo treaty and the appropriate resolutions in order to further an effective and balanced development of the member countries.

They reaffirm their support for the Amazon cooperation treaty and undertake the commitment of making efforts to guarantee the success of the sector meetings which will begin to take place this year in Lima, in order to help attain the objectives stipulated by the treaty.

The Peruvian foreign minister reported on his government's actions before the OAS aimed at establishing the feasibility of the proposal the Peruvian president made regarding connecting the Orinoco, Amazonas and Plate River basins through a highway system in which the jungle highway would be the spine of the road system in the American Subcontinent.

In this regard, the Venezuelan foreign minister has taken due notice of the proposal and of the technical meeting which the countries involved will hold in Lima in order to study the scope and prospects of this proposal.

Aware of the suitability of having a permanent mechanism capable of channeling economic and technical cooperation efforts in fields of common interest, the two parties decided to call a meeting of the Peruvian-Venezuelan economic cooperation commission which will be held in Lima this year at a date to be established through diplomatic channels in due course.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella expressed his special gratitude for the invitation and hospitality of the Venezuelan Government and people and for the multiple acts of courtesy extended to him during his stay in Venezuela.

Signed in Caracas on 22 May 1981.

GOVERNMENT CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

FL092142 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2135 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Washington, [as received] 9 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Mexico has strongly condemned the Israeli Air Force's attack on a nuclear research plant in Iraq because it considers that the attack further aggravates the already (?tense) situation in the Middle East. This was reported here by a spokesman for the Mexican Secretariat of Foreign Relations (Foreign Ministry), who said that the statement was made when news was received of the Israeli attack Sunday on nuclear installations near Baghdad. The statement was made 1 hour before the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, concluded his official 48-hour visit to the United States.

URAMEX OFFICIAL ON NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

FL081635 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0445 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Francisco Rios Zertuche, planning manager of Mexican Uranium [URAMEX], stated today that Mexico will not permit foreign powers to commit actions harming national sovereignty, explaining that this country's uranium policy will not tolerate foreign interference.

Regarding the U.S. policy of wishing to inspect all uranium plants, Rios Zertuche pointed out that Mexico has always been distinguished by its nonproliferation policy regarding nuclear energy for warlike purposes. This stance cannot be doubted; this country will not use its nuclear plants to produce armaments, because Mexico promoted the 1978 Tlaltelolco treaty which aims at denuclearization, not only in Latin America, but in other regions of the world.

In 1978 a law was promulgated in Mexico to the effect that, once the needs of the nation are covered, no more than 5 percent of its uranium may be exported. There are now sufficient proven reserves which will be used at the Laguna Verde nuclear energy plant, Veracruz.

Rios Zertuche reported that, according to UN experts, Mexico has the most ambitious uranium exploitation program of the Third World. There are 13 aircraft which could detect the presence of radioactive material in the entire territory in a record time of 6 years, starting now. This means that after 6 years, the country will know how much uranium it has at its disposal in order to make firm plans for its energy program from 1985 to the year 2000.

The URAMEX planning manager stressed that Mexico feels that the countries which have a nuclear monopoly in the military field should not have a monopoly in the commercial field.

Regarding other topics, Rios Zertuche said that Mexico is trying to diversify its technological sources in order to lessen its foreign dependency. He added that French, Canadian and Spanish technology is therefore used and that our own energy is also being developed, because the intention is to be independent in this field within the next 5 years. He said that nuclear technology is therefore being transferred, adapting it to the needs of the country.

VISITING IRAQI OFFICIAL CRITICIZES ISRAELI ATTACK

PA081827 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1752 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Panama City, 8 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Habib Abd al-Jalil al-Qassi, Iraqi minister-designate of foreign affairs, said in Panama today that the destruction of the nuclear plant in his country by the Israeli Air Force "demonstrates the relations which exist between the Zionists and the Iranian regime."

During a news conference, the minister said that yesterday's attack was the third attack against the nuclear plant in Tammuz, "which is being built for peaceful purposes."

"The alliance which exists between Iran and Israel has always constituted a threat for Iraq," the minister added.

Accompanied by several Iraqi diplomats, Al-Quassi has been touring Latin America for several weeks, explaining the reasons for his country's war against Iran.

ROYO COMMENTS ON RECENT CRITICISMS, CURRENT TOPICS

PA100314 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Jun 81 p 31

["Firing Line" column by Jose Franco: "Four Crucial Questions to President Royo"]

[Text] During the inauguration of the water processing plant in Parita, Herrera Province, I spent a few hours with President Royo.

I took advantage of the occasion to have him clarify some comments that the political opposition have issued against him and that official sectors have agreed with.

Here is what I asked President Royo:

1. Is there an estrangement among President Royo, General Torrijos, Vice President de la Espriella and the members of the National Guard high command?

2. Is there a possibility that the Liberal Party and the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) will unite? I ask this based on rumors that the two parties have held secret meetings.

3. What does President Royo think of the criticisms which accuse his government, which is termed an aristocratic type of government, of isolating itself from important sectors of the revolutionary process?

4. Is it true that Panama will establish diplomatic relations with the USSR and the PRC?

The following are, more or less, President Royo's answers:

1. There has never been and there is not now any personal or political estrangement among General Torrijos, Vice President de la Espriella, or the members of the National Guard high command. All this is nothing but an attempt by the opposition to create tension. In fact, it has no foundation. The unity of the revolutionary process is monolithic.

2. The PRD has held no meetings with any of the political parties. There have been no secret meetings with the Liberal Party. The PRD is strong enough to face the other political parties in the 1984 elections.

3. Because we have a real democracy, we cannot avoid being the target of criticism. It is not true that I have abandoned some sectors of the revolutionary process. The fact is that other groups have joined the process and you know that our policy has always been to increase our membership instead of having it diminish. We do not have an aristocratic type of government. You can see that for yourself. I go from town to town trying to do positive things. I am in direct and personal contact with the people. You have seen it here. The opposition will use any excuse to attack me.

4. With regard to future diplomatic relations with the USSR and the PRC, President Royo changed his strategy and asked me: What is your opinion, poet? I told him: I think that Panama should have relations at all levels with all the countries of the world. We already have commercial relations with them; the establishment of diplomatic relations is only a matter of formality. Then President Royo told me: As an intellectual, you have a universalist concept of life and that is good. I wish to quote John Donne, the metaphysical poet of the 17th century who said: "No man is an island.... I belong to humanity...."

Going through the streets of Parita, Tavito Porcell's hometown, I saw the people sincerely cheering President Royo.

PRESIDENT ROYO SIGNS NEW LAW REGULATING UNIVERSITY

PA091958 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 9 Jun 81 p 1

[By Erich Rodriguez Auerbach]

[Text] After extensive consultations and a thorough analysis of its conents and general projections, President Artisides Royo Sanchez at 2000 yesterday signed the new law which will regulate the University of Panama. The complete text of the new law was published by this newspaper yesterday.

President Royo held several meetings with representatives of sectors holding different views on the university problem and had previously talked with different personalities in the national legislative council and the university itself.

Fully convinced that it is a very democratic, progressive and participative law, the president signed it last night.

It should be pointed out that the new law creates the means to promote research on the university campus, higher education and an authentically academic and modern life to advance national independence and the country's integral development.

The subject of the new university law has been closely followed by the Panamanian public and the only requirement now is its publication in the official gazette to make it law of the land.

The University of Panama should resume its normal activities on Thursday. The academic council suspended classes for a few days to encourage the university's thousands of students, professors and administrative personnel to read and analyze the new law.

CENTRAL AMERICANS DISAGREE ON OUTCOME OF TALKS

FL090229 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 Jun 81

[By Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Jun (NOTIMEX)--While the Costa Rican Government views the meeting between Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and U.S. President Ronald Reagan favorably and expects the most positive results from these talks, El Salvador expects nothing beneficial for Central American countries. This was made known this afternoon by the official spokesman of the Costa Rican Embassy in Mexico, Dr Mario Hidalgo, and by the Salvadoran charge d'affaires in this city, Jaime Alberto Lopez, who spoke in an arrogant and haughty manner.

Dr Hidalgo said that through Lopez Portillo, Mexico was speaking for the Central American countries. "We expect that this meeting between the presidents of Mexico and the United States will make possible a summit meeting at the presidential level of Central American countries, including Mexico and Venezuela, to try to solve the problems besetting the area in a peaceful manner." President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has been insisting on this meeting on Central America.

The official spokesman of Costa Rica in Mexico said that his government is aware that both Mexico and Venezuela are countries that indirectly represent Central America before the U.S. Government in the search for a peaceful solution to avert military intervention. He reiterated that aside from how positive this meeting may be for Mexico, it is believed that it will be so for Latin America, which is increasingly becoming united and ceasing to be an area of conflict and dissension.

On his part, Jaime Alberto Lopez, charge d'affaires of the Salvadoran Embassy in Mexico, said that his country is not expecting anything from the meeting between the Mexican and U.S. presidents since the points to be discussed are strictly bilateral. "It is not within my purview to analyze the outcome of this meeting or even mention the matter of whether Jose Lopez Portillo may be speaking on behalf of Central America because that is the Mexican president's own affair and foreign policy, and we, in our diplomatic capacity, have no reason to interfere." El Salvador, as a sovereign country, has already voiced its own views clearly enough. It upholds these views which can be summed up as a continuation of its political process, its structural reforms and bringing to fruition the elections planned for early 1982. Concerning foreign policy, he said that El Salvador is broadening and strengthening trade relations with the countries of the area to strengthen the Central American common market as much as possible because owing to circumstances and operational problems, the market has not functioned well.

Dr Mario Hidalgo said on this subject that the Central American common market should be restored since it had had a good beginning but the Sandinista war in Nicaragua, the insurrection in El Salvador and guerrilla warfare in Guatemala have caused the trade balance to be not completely favorable to all countries of the area. "We hope that the trade and economic union of Central America will become a reality soon," he added.

COSTA RICA

MEETING OF C.A. FOREIGN POLICY OFFICIALS CANCELED

PA092129 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] A meeting of Central American foreign ministry officials has been canceled because no consensus on the meeting could be reached. According to a foreign ministry source, this meeting, which was to prepare the groundwork for the holding of a meeting of Central American foreign ministers, will not be held for the time being.

The foreign ministry officials who were to have met are the directors of foreign policy, who are the highest ranking officials under the foreign ministers. With the cancellation of this meeting, it is foreseen that the proposed meeting of foreign ministers will not be held.

From the time this meeting was proposed, it encountered difficulties, particularly in Guatemala and El Salvador.

Although Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus recently said that a decision would be made on the meeting this week, there are reports which indicate that the meeting which was to analyze the area's economic problems will not be held.

With the cancellation of the meeting of foreign policy directors, who were to draft an agenda, and the cancellation of the foreign ministers' meeting, a meeting of presidents of the area seems impossible.

During a visit that Niehaus made to Guatemala, the president of that nation told him that his country would participate only if matters of interest to Guatemala were included in the agenda.

It was said at the foreign ministry that although the meeting was planned to be held in Panama, the possibilities for it are very remote.

EL SALVADOR

COLONEL GUTIERREZ RETURNS FROM CHILE, URUGUAY

PA100349 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "The Destiny of America is at Stake in El Salvador"]

[Text] Upon returning from his working trip to South America, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the revolutionary junta of the government of El Salvador and commander in chief of the armed forces, made important statements to the local and foreign press.

I was highly impressed by the friendly welcome extended to me and the members of my retinue, said the official, who believes that now, in that southern region, they have a better picture of Salvadoran reality.

My trip to Chile and Uruguay, he said, was to explain to the governments and peoples of those friendly nations the Salvadoran problem, which has been distorted by the misinformation campaign conducted worldwide by the extremist groups who are plotting against our country.

Colonel Gutierrez also said that during his stay in Chile he called on all the peoples of America and the world who are in favor of peace, freedom and an authentic humanitarian democracy to remain united and to struggle together so as not to allow selfishness, sectarianism and the personal interests of those who obey foreign instructions to promote a fratricidal war which endangers the republican and democratic way of life in El Salvador.

During his visit to Urugyay, Gutierrez clearly defined the position of El Salvador, saying that elections are the way to solve our conflict. He added that our country is waging a war in various fields: in the economic, political and military fields, and that we must achieve a total victory on all those fronts.

The trip of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez can be considered fruitful. He spoke with integrity in the countries he visited, and made it known that he hopes that the ties of friendship which have always existed between us will be strengthened at this difficult time of our history, at this time when El Salvador seeks understanding, moral support and economic aid that will allow it to create here, in our small territory, a struggle front to defend ourselves from ideological and armed aggression, not only for our own well-being but also because we are located in a strategic geopolitical area which is encompassed in Soviet expansionist plans.

We are sure that the brotherly and friendly peoples of the continent will not abandon El Salvador in this struggle because, not only is the destiny of our country at stake, but the destiny of America as well.

STATION SEES DECADENCE IN REAGAN'S ANTICOMMUNISM

PA091520 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Everything seems to indicate that the decadence of U.S. imperialism is actively forcing it to act in a regressive manner which is increasingly evident. Reagan, who is in the middle of the collapse, is determined to adopt a series of measures similar to those implemented by other presidents in other times and historical circumstances. This demonstrates a lack of creativity or the decadence, not of one man, but of an entire system.

After he became president, Reagan announced the exhumation of the most obsolete principles of foreign and domestic policy. This created fearful expectations in international political circles. Now, these announcements are being implemented and are already a reality with their respective consequences.

In recalling Malthus of the past century, Reagan is adopting and promoting a population policy contained in a 2,000 page comprehensive document. This involves the planned elimination, through wars, hunger, plagues and other methods, of 2 billion people throughout the planet. The President also talks about the creation of national security organizations, citing as an example those created by the infamous Senator McCarthy in the 1950's. He is also proposing the implementation of an old trick used in 1947: the famous Marshall Plan.

However, the most [words indistinct] of the elements presented by imperialism to distort the reality of the struggle of the people to rid themselves of the oligarchies, the dictatorships, the transnationals and all kinds of historical irregularities is the increasingly weak cry of Soviet or Cuban intervention in the liberating struggles of this planet.

The progressive and democratic forces of the world, however, are consolidating their situation every day. Meanwhile, there are forces that are adopting a firm critical attitude in the face of the real and not so hidden interventionist attitude of the United States in the nations that are fighting for their self-determination. The just nature of these struggles call for international solidarity. To the extent to which they grow and become stronger, a seige is being laid against the imperialist interference.

Unable to find credible reasons to justify its intervention, the United States is returning to the only pretext it has: the ghost of an international communist threat. And in a grotesque, poorly played scene, we see Reagan, Haig and Weinberger making false cries regarding communist interference in this or that country. Nobody believes them anymore.

ARMY SAYS MORE THAN 20 GUERRILLA CAMPS DISMANTLED

PA100356 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Jun 81 pp 2, 33

[Text] More than 20 camps have been dismantled by members of the army on the slopes of Chichontepec Volcano, San Vicente Department, and in several rural areas of Chalatenango Department. The army estimates that almost 200 extremists have been killed in the actions.

Twelve camps were dismantled on the slopes and at the top of Chichontepec Volcano. Several stolen automobiles and pickups as well as clandestine medical clinics were confiscated.

The army confiscated a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, food, clothes, olive drab uniforms and material for the construction of explosives.

Many caves were found which had been used as dormitories or to hide arms, supplies, food, clothing, and so forth.

The combing operation will continue this week. When the state of emergency that has been established in that combat area is over, "control, vigilance and patrol posts will be established to prevent the terrorists from returning in the future," according to military spokesmen.

Sectors of Chalatenango Department were placed under armed forces control after many camps were discovered which, added to the ones discovered on the slopes of Chichontepec Volcano, total over 20. Large amounts of all kinds of weapons, ammunition, supplies, food, and so forth were confiscated.

In that region, as well as in San Vicente Department, instruction and training camps and firing ranges have been discovered, according to armed forces spokesmen.

The areas of Chalatenango where camps well-equipped with arms, tents, clinics, storehouses and so forth have been found, are the following: El Jicaro, Guarjila, Las Minas, San Miguelito, La Laguna, Las Alas and El Gallinero.

Large amounts of food, supplies, utensils, furniture, weapons, explosives, and so forth have been found by the army and security forces.

According to the official report, the terrorists fled from the areas in which the military and security patrols discovered them. The number of dead has not been reported in detail but it is said that, added to the number of dead on the Chichontepec Volcano slopes, it could be more than 200.

REPORTAGE ON GUERRILLA ACTIONS AGAINST ARMY

FMLN Claims Army Casualties

PA091939 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] guerrillas have inflicted more than 65 casualties on the armed forces, who have for several days unsuccessfully tried to dislodge the rebels from their positions on the flanks of the Chichontepec Volcano, San Vicente Department. The FMLN high command reported that the columns of insurgents are attacking the flanks and rearguard of the Salvadoran regime's forces and are laying many ambushes in which they use home-made bombs. It was also learned that the soldiers fighting in Chichontepec urgently asked for reinforcements due to the constant guerrilla harassment.

Other armed actions are taking place in wide areas of Usulutan, Cabanas and San Salvador Departments. Meanwhile, it was reported that in the outskirts of San Vicente five bodies were found with signs of torture. Another 18 bodies were found in San Miguel and San Salvador. At the same time, the international Red Cross demanded that the Christian Democratic military regime respect the lives of defenseless persons, especially women, children and old persons, who are also the victims of the fascist terror in the country.

The revolutionary theater in San Salvador is an effective weapon for denouncing the terrible genocide being committed in El Salvador by fascism and imperialism, affirmed the magazine CONJUNTO in its latest issue. CONJUNTO is the organ of the Latin American theater of the Cuban cultural institution, the House of Americas. The magazine added that hired killers who are dehumanized and insensitive are used by imperialism against peoples like the Salvadorans, who are struggling to win the right to life.

In this context the theater's denunciation acquires extraordinary importance as a factor which reflects and condemns the bloody reality imposed upon the courageous Salvadoran masses, concluded CONJUNTO.

FMLN Attacks Villa el Rosario

PA100425 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 10 Jun 81

[Text] A Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] squad launched an attack at 1430 on 7 June, against the enemy's positions in Villa el Rosario, Morazan Department. It was a surprise attack carried out by our warriors with rifles against a military patrol in which three soldiers were killed and several wounded. After an intense fight, our forces withdrew without suffering any casualties.

We wish to mention here that FMLN forces occupied Villa el Rosario on 16 April 1981 and it was under the people's control for 15 days.

Army Chief Wounded in Ambush

PA092244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1636 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Col Adolfo O. Blandon, commander of the army's 2d Infantry Brigade, was ambushed last weekend by a group of guerrillas, the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) reported today. The reports say that the ambush took place on the highway near San Pablo Tacachico, a village in La Libertad Department. COPREFA also reported that in the ambush a soldier and an officer were killed and that Colonel Blandon was not seriously wounded. No further details were given.

In addition to being the commander of the army's 2d Infantry Brigade in Santa Ana, 63 km from San Salvador, Colonel Blandon is also the military chief of the western zone, which comprises the Departments of Santa Ana, Ahuachapan and Sonsonate.

GUATEMALA

GUERRILLAS CLASH WITH ARMY UNITS, OFFICER KILLED

PA091647 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish at 1200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] According to reports gathered in this capital, 2d Lt Carlos Enrique Hernan, an infantry officer, was killed in a clash with guerrillas in Villa Linda, San Juan Ixcoy, Huehuetenango.

According to army reports, the members of a military patrol were attacked by guerrillas after they detonated a claymore mine as the army vehicle passed by. A shootout followed and the military units repelled the attack, wounding several of their assailants.

ORPA REPORTS INCREASING PANIC AMONG OLIGARCHY

PA051251 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] The Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] says panic is increasing among the Guatemalan oligarchy. ORPA said today that the continuous blows dealt by the revolutionary movements have created a galloping panic spiral in the Guatemalan oligarchy. ORPA also reports there are strong conflicts between the armed forces and the dominating classes, based on mutual distrust, accusations, increasing unrest, incriminations and uneasiness.

According to the magazine ERUPCION, organ of the Guatemalan ORPA patriots, the local oligarchy has serious doubts about the army's ability to control the revolutionaries.

HONDURAS

FPR ACTS TO DEMAND RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA080247 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jun 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Hundreds of militants of the People's Front Against Repression (FPR) yesterday afternoon seized the supreme court building in Tegucigalpa to demand the release of more than 30 political prisoners. The occupation lasted more than 1 hour, during which the streets near the highest judicial building were blocked by demonstrators. When the occupation ended, the FPR activists marched to the central park, where they held a rally to condemn what they described as a "repressive operation" of the government of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia.

During the seizure of the supreme court building, the speakers harshly criticized the judges of the supreme court. Amilcar Tome, leader of the FPR, accused the judges "of receiving orders from [police commander] Gustavo Alvarez and imprisoning popular leaders throughout the country."

Roberto Zelaya, chairman of the Federation of High School Students, condemned what he described as "the corrupt Honduran officers' useless attempt to leave the popular movement leaderless while it is struggling against the serious economic crisis that affects the Honduran people."

During the occupation all the judicial officials were held hostage while the FPR leaders spoke with a few judges, including Renan Perez and Julio Cesar Diaz. The two judges listened attentively to all of the protesters' demands.

The students under arrest are accused of trying to dynamite Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia on 25 May in San Pedro Sula. The peasants are leaders of the Honduran National Peasant Unity Front in Copan Department, while the Salvadorans are members of the Christian base communities, "followers of Monsignor Romero."

NICARAGUA

JOURNALISTS REPORT OF SOVIET HELICOPTERS AFFIRMED

PA091934 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] An American pseudonewsman who now operates as an unofficial spy is the author of the most recent terrifying newspaper serial with which some people are trying to threaten the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Words indistinct] to attack the Sandinist people's revolution. Posing as a newsman, Richard Randall, who works for Rhode Island's magazine PROVIDENCE, arrived in our country on 2 June. Randall is the author of an article carried by AP. The content of this article is the poison that the imperialist attackers distill, for their sole objective is to try through the (?dirtiest) means to disrupt this process made with the noble blood of our Nicaraguan brothers, who fell in order to liberate the fatherland from the exploitative and oppressive yoke.

In his article, Randall affirms that there are Soviet helicopters and technical advisers here in Nicaragua. He tries to prove this by means of photographs made with all the diligence of a destabilizing agent.

We definitely do not deny the existence of those helicopters. Furthermore, we reported their existence even to those so-called local and international newsmen who lend themselves to this type of game. The Soviet Union lent two helicopters to Nicaragua for a 6-month period, by means of an agreement signed by officials of the USSR Embassy and by Transport Minister Paul Atta. The agreement was widely reported. These helicopters were placed at the revolutionary government's disposal to be used in the most suitable manner.

ARCE SAYS 'AT LEAST $5 BILLION' IN AID NEEDED

PA090428 Paris AFP in Spanish 2214 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 8 Jun (AFP)--Sandinist Commander Bayardo Arce said here today that as we approach its second anniversary "the Nicaraguan revolution is facing serious social problems and needs at least $5 billion and 4 years to get ahead."

At the same time, he said that "there is evidence that revolutionary awareness has reached low levels, and this must be corrected." Arce was speaking at the opening of the national adult education program, which complements the 1980 literacy campaign and which has been financed with the help of $23.6 million donated by friendly countries.

Quoting reports from UN experts, Arce said the social problems of the country require $5 billion to improve.

Arce pointed out as an example of the "low level of revolutionary awareness" the recent theft of 60 tons of the 20,000 tons of wheat donated by the USSR when the wheat was being transferred from the port to Managua. Thieves, Arce said, stole an entire carload of wheat.

Nonetheless, he said, friendly countries continue supporting Nicaragua. As an example he cited the fact that West Germany has donated 70,000 more tons of wheat to Nicaragua.

Coinciding with statements made by Commander Arce on a drop in revolutionary feelings, the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO commented today that only 200 persons attended the commemoration of the second anniversary of the Masaya uprising. The paper described the celebration as a "complete failure."

Commander Arce also said that Nicaragua needs food, clothing, construction material and housing, and said that "many fields are not being tilled and properly taken care of in both the private as well as the state sectors." The problem, he said, will end to the measure that we develop more revolutionary awareness.

Government junta member Sergio Ramirez said, on his part, that "the answers to all of our people's demands have not been found, but the most valuable thing we have are the ideas and a people willing to work."

PRIESTS IN GOVERNMENT POSTS ANSWER EPISCOPATE

PA091713 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Alberto Reyes report]

[Text] A few minutes ago, priests who are also government officials and who have been affected by the episcopal conference issued a communique testifying to their faith and religious principles, in which they explain the convictions underlying their position. You Nicaraguan Christians, Nicaraguan revolutionaries, can interpret the statements of Fathers Edgar Parrales, Fernando Cardenal, Ernesto Cardenal and Miguel d'Escoto Brockman:

Our faith, our hope and our charity. As the first reply to the message of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua, we wish to say to the bishops of Nicaragua, our brother priests and the Catholic faithful, our brothers in Christ, our compatriots and all men of good will that we believe in God, the Father, the Creator of the world and of men. We believe in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our brother and our Savior. We believe in the church, the visible body of Christ, to which we belong. We believe in justice, the basis of human coexistence.

We believe in love, the first and principal commandment of Jesus. We believe in our priesthood, which reflects our vocation to serve our brothers. We believe in the fatherland, the great family to which we belong and to which we owe ourselves. We believe in the Nicaraguan people's revolution, carried out by the people to overthrow tyranny and establish justice and love. We believe in the poor, who will build a more just fatherland and will help us to save ourselves.

This is our faith and our hope, and in accordance with our beliefs, we have tried to serve our compatriots in the posts to which we have been appointed. We will continue to do so wherever our presence and service are needed, because our posts have given us the power to serve, not the power to dominate; the power to give up conveniences, not the power to enrich ourselves; the power to imitate Christ in service to our brothers; the power to carry out our priesthood, not to stray from our vocation and the power to be available to hear and obey the voice of God, to remain firm in our faith, hope and charity, as well as in our intentions to serve. We have the good will, the understanding, the advice and the prayers of our brother bishops, priests and laymen.

Finally, we declare our unshakeable commitment to the Sandinist people's revolution, in loyalty to our people, which is the same as to say in loyalty to the will of God.

[Signed] Fathers Ernesto Cardenal, Edgar Parrales, Fernado Cardenal, with the authorization, granted by telephone, of Father Miguel d'Escoto.
Manaua, 8 June 1981, year of defense and production.

'Ill-Timed' Decision

PA092148 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Station commentary: "Catholics and the Episcopal Communique"]

[Text] The bishops who are members of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, the top organization in the Catholic Church's hierarchy in our country, do not appear to have properly assessed the degree of concern and consternation that they raised among the majority of Catholics by the ill-timed decision reached by that high-ranking ecclesiastical organization 1 week ago. They never imagined that the revolutionary Catholic majority in our country would see the bishops' decision to demand that priests resign from government posts in its true dimension as a collective problem affecting all Nicaraguans, the church and the revolutionary process, one that could have negative domestic and international repercussions for the revolution.

Nicaraguans in general should be very concerned about this measure, because the arduous and serious efforts that we are making to devise formulas of pluralism and national unity could be weakened by this stumbling block in the way of the unity of the great Nicaraguan family and because it could become a crack through which the external germs of destabilization could filter. Above all, this is an incredible attitude for the Nicaraguan Catholic hierarchy to take toward a government that is an example to the world with regard to its respect for religion and its relations with pastors and religious representatives and toward a revolution that, with regard to the devout, has made a tangible contribution that enriches the revolutionary spirit of all the world's peoples. This is demonstrated by the Christians' active and massive participation in and commitment to the Sandinist revolutionary process.

In addition, the work of these brother priests, who are identified their permanent evangelical dedication to the cause of the poor, in no way contravenes the principles of loyalty to the godspel of Christ, to their faith and to their church, which we feel is responsive to the interests of those great masses that have been historically neglected and that supposedly make up the church of Jesus.

To deprive the revolutionary government of the contribution of these brother priests would be the same thing as depriving the church itself of the flexibility with which to broadly extend to all Nicaraguans the Christian labor of its priests.

Moreover, to try to conceal the political repercussions of that decision would be like trying to block out the sun with one finger because as the Christian Community in Support of the Revolution has said in its communique, this decision politically injures the Sandinist people's revolution, particularly now when we are all patriotically engaged in a search for national unity. At the same time, as the document indicates, the hope that the episcopal communique will not be interpreted politically is contradictory to communique's real consequences for the country's political development.

For this reason, the concern and consternation raised with regard to the attitude taken by the bishops and members of the Episcopal Conference of Nicaragua in their communique of 1 June reflects the need for this measure to be studied very seriously, taking into account the primary interests of Catholics and of the priests who are committed to the revolutionary process: the interests of the living Gospel of Christ and of his church, the Catholic Church of Nicaragua.

POLITICAL LEADERS COMMENT ON NATIONAL FORUM

PA091659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The preparations for the forum on the national problems were made yesterday between the parties of Patriotic Front of the Revolution and the groups dissenting from the leadership. Everything was prepared yesterday at the Morales Avilez House. The forum will discuss problems which the people themselves can solve. At the conclusion of the preliminary talks for the forum yesterday, several clear concepts could be gleaned by the journalists. One is that the groups of the dissident sector have already agreed with the Patriotic Front of the Revolution that the interests of the fatherland must be placed above sectarian interests.

The affirmation that there is great interest in the forum was made yesterday by Jose Davila in name of the parties which proclaim themselves as democratic. However, here are the first but's. The dissident groups believe that no miracle should be expected. We will try to find points of agreement, explained Davila, while Alejandro Gutierrez, delegate of the People's Action Movement, told the journalists that the agreement reached had been procedural, including the point that the dissident parties stop calling themselves democratic because this makes it appear that the revolutionary parties are not democratic. For his part, Eli Altamirano, from the Communist Party, said that there is no assurance that general agreements will be reached at the forum.

The great public debate has begun, the debate of the ideas of those who promote the revolutionary process and of those who stopped along the way and have not joined the country's reconstruction. Cesar Delgadillo Machado, from the People's Social Christian Party predicted correctly that the parties of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution are going to defend all the structures and initiatives of the revolution before the dissident parties.

Extensive Coverage Planned

PA091558 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The national forum to discuss the national problems will be given extensive and full dissemination. Only minor details remain to be worked out after the completion yesterday afternoon of the series of meetings among the political parties. Commander Carlo Nunez said in closing yesterday's event that it had been agreed with INCINE [expansion unknown] to record a historic document on the forum during which the problems of the Sandinist people's revolution will be discussed. Television stations will broadcast periodic summaries of the forum. The radio stations have a free hand and may directly or partially broadcast developments from the forum. All the newspapers and radio newscasts of the country must have representatives present, said Carlos Nunez. He emphasized the concern that has been expressed to keep our people well informed. A total of 5 areas covering 18 subjects are included on the agenda and will be discussed in order. The five areas are political, economic, labor, social and legal.

ROBELO, GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL DISCUSS REVOLUTION

PA081638 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Jun 81 pp 1, 8, 16

["Text" of "In Depth" program aired over Channel 6 of the Sistema Sandinista Television Network on 31 May with guests Alfonso Robelo Callejas, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, and Reynaldo Tefel Velez, director of the Social Security Institute, and moderator Angela Saballos]

[Text] A. Saballos: You have previously expressed distrust of the plan to organize the forum to discuss the national problems. Now that the rules and everything have been approved, what is your view?

A. Robelo: Well, we must clarify that what has been approved is only the first part of the forum's organization involving a preamble of what the rules of the game are going to be. My skepticism about the forum is based on history. We achieved national unity on 19 July with the victory of all the Nicaraguan people over the Somozist dictatorship. We have subsequently seen how the Sandinist Front has seized what I would describe as absolute control of this revolution that belongs to all the Nicaraguan people. It has disregarded a number of agreements and commitments such as the government program that we feel has been set aside. As a result of my withdrawal from the government junta there were talks with the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP). Commitments were made during those talks, but these were also not kept to the satisfaction of both parties. Moreover, Angelita, I do not think we can fail to see that once again while talks are being held, abuses are being committed at the same time against the same forces with which there are talks. The least that this does is create a certain disbelief, a lack of credibility or skepticism.

To mention specific actions, the leader of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation (CTN) who is participating in the talks was arrested, the newscasts of Radio Corporacion which is an independent station in which the parties can express their opinions were suspended, and the headquarters of the Social Christian Party, which is participating in the talks to organize this forum to discuss the national problems, was attacked.

We have very recently experienced abuses, which I do not want to describe, such as those of Nandaime, and all of this has occured almost simultaneously with the talks.

One more action is the creation of parallel organizations such as the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen (UNAG). UNAG is an organization parallel to the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural and Livestock Producers (UPANIC) which seeks to eventually replace the UPANIC in the State Council. The progovernment Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Organizations (CONAPRO) has been given a seat in the State Council.

Now then, these things do not seem to fit; they do not seem to be in line with what should logically be the attitude of the frontist government to achieve a return to the unity that existed on 19 July.

This is why I am skeptical, but I should say that when a door is opened and we see that it could lead to a civic and civilized solution, we of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) who always place the interests of the fatherland above the interests of the party, believe that we must exhaust all paths, but these must be exhausted without submission, without docility and not unconditionally.

A. Saballos: I would like Reynaldo Antonio Tefel to comment on that position.

R. Tefel: Well, Alfonso referred to history and it is the very recent history of the insurrection. All the Nicaraguan people were witnesses to the fact that this insurrection was carried out by the people with the Sandinist Front as the vanguard.

Everyone very spontaneously said "the boys;" "the boys attacked such a place;" "the boys hit such a place;" "the boys are concentrated in the southern front;" "the boys seized the national palace;" "the boys are coming." The Nicaraguan people's expression "the boys" confirms that this is a revolution massively supported by the people and led in the neighborhoods, in the towns, in all the country by the Sandinist Front.

It is logical that with the victory of the revolution the Sandinist Front continues to be the vanguard of that revolution and that is continues to be the main element, the main factor within the revolutionary government.

Now then, the fact that it is the vanguard and that it is the main factor does not mean that it doesn't have a political opening; it doesn't mean that this is not a pluralist revolution.

On the contrary, this has been a revolution that has been essentially characterized by its pluralism, by the pluralism of the motives of all the Nicaraguans in carrying out the revolution. Within the revolution and pluralism, all the other forces also have a right to participate. As the rules of the forum to discuss the national problems which have been signed by all the forces state, the forum "will be between the forces of the revolution and the forces that support it but which dissent from its leadership in order to obtain practical agreements to permit the advance of the revolution's achievements."

A. Saballos: Robelo, you previously mentioned your skepticism and you speak of an open door. You have also said in the past that you have had confidence in the honesty of the Sandinist Front leaders of the revolution. I would now like you to be more specific about this.

A. Robelo: Yes, without wanting to start a discussion, I think it is only fair that I should add a few words to what Reynaldo just said. I admit that the Sandinist Front played a major role in the armed struggle, but we also have to admit that the Sandinist Front could not have waged this struggle alone. Proof of this is the 15 years of very generous, very brave but not too successful struggle which did not achieve anything toward the overthrow of the Somozist regime.

We also have to recall that in Costa Rica an agreement was reached and a national unity supporting a government program was achieved. Otherwise, the preparation of this government program would not have made any sense. If I had been told to join the junta to obey the will of the Sandinist Front because the Sandinist Front is the vanguard, I would have said: Forget it. I am no good at saying "yes, sir;" I am not the kind of person who submits to others.

In those days there was a basic equality that had to exist, and I feel that it does not exist any more.

Replying to your question, Angelita: I believe it is the duty of all Nicaraguans, a patriotic duty, to continue to the end with our heads held high, without submitting, without giving up the principles, while trying to lay the groundwork in Nicaragua for civic conditions and civilized and peaceful solutions to the existing problems. The forum has a title which, if I recall correctly, is "Discussion of the National Problems." The title itself implies that there are problems. We would not be loyal to our stance to always struggle for the interests of the country if we did not try to stay until the end.

We trust the forum and we believe that among the leaders of the frontist government there are people whom we believe are patriots and honest enough to admit these errors and deviations and to try, as much as possible, to regain a national unity as spontaneous and clear as the one achieved on 19 July or 20 July when we entered the Plaza de la Revolucion.

A. Saballos: Pardon me, but the two sides would have to admit errors. You are almost implying that only one side would have to admit errors, if they exist.

A. Robelo: Of course, what happens, Angelita, is that when one has the power, he has all the responsibility of the government and those of us in opposition have the responsibility to criticize the government constructively. So it seems to me that although we may have made mistakes... and we are open enough to admit them, the one with the greatest responsibility, and therefore, more mistakes or deviations, in the revolution, is the one in power.

A. Saballos: You would be making a positive contribution.

A. Robelo: We are openminded. We have always been openminded and I want to add something else: Before the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] came out with the initiative to hold a dialogue, the Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity made a proposal which perhaps went unnoticed but which was answered by certain political parties, the MDN among them, saying that we are open to a dialogue with them. I repeatedly talked to Dr Arturo J. Cruz and told him of the need to sit down and discuss the country's problems in view of a profound national crisis.

A. Saballos: In speaking about this specifically, what practical agreements do you think could be reached?

R. Tefel: I would like to discuss a little here what Alfonso said regarding the birth of the government junta. I was in Costa Rica during those days because I had to get out of the country and could not return. I participated in the drafting of the government program, and I wasn't alone. Alfredo Cesar and I drafted the first plan for this government program. I witnessed how the Sandinist Front, which was the vanguard force and the force that, together with all the other sectors of the country, was carrying out the battle, had a great opening. It called all the other sectors and granted them participation in the government junta. This means that it was not through an agreement. It does not mean that the front, for example, called the MDN, the Conservative Party and so forth and told them: Let us enter into an agreement to form the government. The front went to Alfonso and asked him to join the junta. It went to Violeta Chamorro and asked her to join the junta. It was I, precisely, who went with Sergio Ramirez to visit Violeta Chamorro to propose that she join the junta. We were not making the proposal within a pact. It was the great opening of the front which wanted real unity of the forces because the struggle already had this unity.

I believe that now the front wants greater emphasis on the need for unity in this forum. The front now wants to strengthen this unity with which our revolution was born and was consolidated. Victory was consolidated and for this reason I believe that this forum is a great step forward in the road to unity. I believe that the parties that are not participating in the revolutionary government have a voice there and an opportunity to reach, as the preamble of the initial agreements said, practical agreements that permit the advance of the achievements of the revolution.

Let us recall that this revolution, which broke all previous molds, has no dogmatic model and this is very important. It has no dogmatic model and therefore, all the forces of the country can contribute to the model of the Nicaraguan revolution we are creating. There is no set path... "traveler, there is no road. The road is made by walking."

A. Saballos: And in order to make this road, unity, national defense and the progress of the revolution would have to be achieved. Then, what would be the specific contributions that you, as a political party, could give?

A. Robelo: Well, I believe that we could make a great contribution in light of a national situation where there is a crisis of trust.

I believe that nobody can deny that there is a crisis of trust in Nicaragua. There is a crisis of trust being felt by the professionals, the businessmen, and the people whom we will group as "nonaligned with the Sandinist Front."

This group then, on whose power I would not speculate but which is made up of a very large part of the population, is currently experiencing a crisis of trust. It is not credible.

It is not credible because abuses, irregularities and violations in the government program--which had everybody's concurrence and was not the imposition of the will of a government party just because it had the weapons--have occurred in the past.

I believe, then, that our participation in this forum would help to alleviate this crisis of trust--a crisis that not only exists in Nicaragua but abroad. There are governments in this Central American area, in the hemisphere and Europe that are showing their lack of trust in the Nicaraguan process, a process that has shown clear signs of totalitarianism and that has thus caused this distrust abroad because of its actions.

To return to a national unity or at least, to a national coexistence--there's a new word --would be a positive contribution it seems to me. I believe that the fact that democratic forces such as the MDN, the unions or the independent labor confederations such as the Nicaraguan Workers Federation and the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, private enterprise and others can contribute or participate to endorse certain commitments is positive. I view this as a patriotic commitment of the Nicaraguans. They must participate and see, without abandoning their basic principles, what can be done, how much we can advance and when we can return to a national life without anxieties, without having to think about when the mobs are coming and when the next attack will occur.

A. Saballos: Well, I don't know, but talking about this crisis of trust: I don't believe that we have reached those levels where people are worried about the mobs and are having anxieties. The situation is normal in the streets.

A. Robelo: It depends on where you are, Angelita.

A. Saballos: Well, wherever you are. However, regarding this crisis abroad and the statement that this is already a totalitarian country, I have certain reservations about that. It is enough to say that the media may say whatever they want.

A. Robelo: I have not said that this is a completely totalitarian country. I said that this is a country with clear signs of totalitarianism.

A. Saballos: There are little bits and pieces to get there....

A. Robelo: No, I wouldn't say little bits and pieces. I would say there are many large bits and pieces.

A. Saballos: I would like you, Mr Tefel, to comment on this.

R. Tefel: Well, it is logical for contradictions to appear when a revolution advances and is deepening. This means that we could not continue with the complete unity of all Nicaraguans because there are party interests which are feeling limited and affected by the revolutionary laws and the advance of the revolution. These interests start creating certain unrest and begin certain rumors. They manipulate the news through certain news organs and exploit any need of the people. Manipulation is also occurring at the international and world level. A tremendous campaign against Nicaragua and its revolutionary process is underway. This, then, can create certain elements and a crisis of trust in certain sectors which is logical, as I said, within a revolutionary process that is prompting resentment and hostility in those who feel affected by the revolution.

Now, regarding errors and abuses, this happens in every human endeavor even in the countries where life is already well institutionalized and peaceful.

But we should compare our revolution, the Nicaraguan revolution, the Sandinist people's revolution, with all the revolutions that have taken place since the French Revolution. By reading any history book, you will see that this has been the most generous and pluralist revolution ever. This has been the revolution which has committed the fewest errors and abuses. Let's us start from the fact that this revolution, for example, from the very beginning said: There will be no death penalty and it did not establish capital punishment when all the other revolutions have used this right of the state, the sovereign state. This is a revolution which has made great changes by not applying the death penalty. This has not been implemented in Nicaragua.

Now, if we had totalitarianism in Nicaragua, not as you said in small bits and pieces, but as you said on a large scale, there would be no talks here. Alfonso would not be here at this talk. Perhaps I would be visiting him in jail. He would be behind bars. (Robelo at the Modelo jail). This forum on national problems that will start on 6 June would not have been held and much less in the open and public way in which it will be carried out. Perhaps the only thing that would be permitted would be some very secret talks between dissidents and the government. However, there is a great opening here. The newspapers and the radio stations are even saying things that attack the fatherland and the revolution. In other words, we are even witnessing an abuse of the freedom of the press in Nicaragua.

A. Saballos: I would say that it is relatively similar to a complete abuse of this freedom.

A. Robelos: I would first like to thank Reynaldo for calling me a dissident. I like this word very much because Walesa is also called a dissident in Poland. Solzhenitzyn and others are called that in Russia. So you honor me with the title "dissident." I feel very good about being called a dissident because you are comparing me with these figures whom I admire very much.

A. Saballos: Reynaldo didn't say that.

R. Tefel: It would be inconveient if you were truly a dissident, wouldn't it? The text of a document signed by your own party says so. It says that "it supports the revolution but dissents from its leadership." However, I want to explain something about Walesa: He is working within the revolution, for the revolution and for socialism. At no time, in no statement and with no attitude has he opposed the revolution or socialism. He wants to intensify the revolution and socialism and to clean up certain things which have been piling up in Poland. According to reports we have obtained--because all we know is what we read in the papers and there have been certain reports that have been manipulated against the revolution and socialism--Walesa has expressed disagreement and has adopted an attitude which fits perfectly within the revolution and socialism.

A. Robelo: Anyway, I thank you for the title of dissident because it is the same one that Walesa and Solzhenitzyn received. This is why I thank you. In addition, it seems that the MDN and the other democratic parties are also working for the true revolution, in the true revolution and for Nicaragua. So we have a lot in common.

Now, regarding totalitarianism, I want to explain that what I have said here is that there are clear signs of totalitarianism and a clear trend toward it. It is obvious that totalitarianism does not exist. Proof of this is the fact that I am here for the first time, before the cameras of the Sandinist television system, without being slandered, insulted or offended as has happened in the past. Well, we are here and this is an advance. I think this is good. But when is a state totalitarian? A state is totalitarian when it covers everything, when it wants to control everything. This is what totalitarianism means: to cover and control everything.

When a party has its own army, its party police, its party militias, its party union, its government completely controlled by the party, its party youth, its education surrounding the party, its state-owned means controlled by the party, its private enterprise of the party, its union of professionals of the party, this is totalitarianism. Therefore, these signs are present here. Then this is what I am saying: The mere fact that I am here indicates the totalitarian scheme is not complete, but we are on our way to it. The fact that we have a National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] which is completely progovernment and a Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations [CONAPRO] that is also progovernment proves this.

R. Tefel: Well, I believe that certain things that Alfonso just said must be clarified. For example, the UNAG is an organization that was spontaneously organized by the rank and file and all the small and medium-sized farmers and cattlemen. What happened was that in Nicaragua, we had a different idea of the private enterprise. We thought that it was made up only of the large and medium-sized capitalists. They ran all the managerial organizations but now, as a result of the revolution, we have all the small and medium-sized managers who have ignored this hegemony and believe that they can create the small and medium-sized enterprises within the revolution.

The same thing happened with CONAPRO. The new CONAPRO has more professionals than the former one. But anyway, I believe that in opening this forum where the Nicaraguan problems will be stated with honesty, liberty and sincerity, we will be able to correct the errors that may have been committed by our government or the parties, many of which have been devoted to undermining the revolution. Points of agreement to strengthen the revolution, the defense of our sovereignty, the economic reactivation and the national reconstruction--which are the reasons for the creation of this transition government--will be reached during this forum.

A. Saballos: In conclusion, I would like your last contributions to be about the forum. Let us return to the forum, which is why we are here. I would like to stress the trust the people are placing in the forum as a means of solving the country's problems and achieving unity for the country's defense at these moments.

A. Robelo: I insist on the point that when a door is opened--even if one has doubts about the persons who are opening the door and their background so far--the logical, patriotic and Nicaraguan thing to do is to go in. The MDN and the non-Marxist parties of Nicaragua are willing to enter into these talks with pride, patriotism and without abandoning our principles. We are not good at abandoning our principles.

A. Saballos: What do you mean by abandoning your principles?

A. Robelo: Completely yielding to the will of the Sandinist Front.

A. Saballos: In what sense?

A. Robelo: Well, in obeying their orders like all the government does, just as simple as that. This is our stand. We have clear positions. We do not obey the [FSLN] National Directorate; we have our own way of doing things. I mean there is a problem that, although it is outside of the topic of the forum, it is a reality: The revolution is seen as if it were the same as the FSLN. But this is not true. The revolution created a government program precisely so as not to have the problems that we have today and to carry out that program.

It was a revolution based on three things: nonalignment of foreign policy, a mixed economy and an effective pluralism and not a fake pluralism. So I feel that if these points were respected and we, the original junta members, were given the position of leaders of a government without the imposition of decisions such as the vote on Afghanistan at the United Nations, which came from the National Directorate, things would have been different.

A. Saballos: But you accepted it.

A. Robelo: I accepted it because--I did not accept it. What happened simply is that after the entire junta had agreed to condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, on Monday when we came to work we received the report that the National Directorate had already sent instructions directly to the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, going over the junta decision. There are persons who know that this is true. They wouldn't let me lie about this. So this type of thing is what makes you realize that here in Nicaragua if you do not submit and become aligned you immediately begin not to receive the moderate epithets: "That we are undermining the revolution" but to receive harsher ones and many slogans which are painted on all the walls of Managua, despite the fact that we have never painted one.

A. Saballos: But you did paint "Nandaime will succeed?"

R. Tefel: I reaffirm that the Sandinist people's revolution is not taken over by the FSLN, as Alfonso said. It is led by the front. There are other parties, such as the Liberal Independent Party, the People's Social Christian Party and the Socialist Party, which are part of the government and are part of the revolution. There are large social forces which make up this revolution and at the time the insurrection was carried out there were other forces that participated. Now the FSLN, with this opening of the forum, is calling on all dissident forces to contribute to the economic reactivation, defense of sovereignty and reconstruction of the nation.

A. Saballos: I am very grateful for your participation. Good evening and thank you for coming, Engineer Robelo and Mr Tefel.

VIOLETA CHAMORRO CLARIFIES PARTICIPATION IN JUNTA

PA072354 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Jun 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] After watching the conversation between Alfonso Robelo and Reynaldo A. Tefel on Channel 6 on the program "In Depth," produced by Angela Saballos, I feel obliged to explain several points to the Nicaraguan people and to the world.

1. When I agreed to represent my country in a government junta the political party now known as the Sandinist Front did not exist. Therefore, my participation in the junta was not in support of that party nor as a collaborator or member of that party.

2. When I agreed to join the junta, I did so with the desire to help our country with my small contribution and always with the belief that the government program would be respected and carried out. That is, the program we had and which I supported.

3. My acceptance of the position of member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction was to end the 50 years of Somozist dictatorship and to install in our country a democratic government similar to those of the democratic countries which were supporting us, without any kind of impositions and just as had been planned at the meeting in San Jose, Costa Rica.

4. If I did wrong when I trusted the promises made in those days--and which today the Sandinists say they have no obligation to fulfill because those programs were made by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and consequently can now be changed by the FSLN unilaterally and for its own sake--I publicly apologize to the people of Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, I want you to know that if I did join the junta it was because I had faith and hope that the promises made would be fulfilled and that the ideals of freedom, respect for human rights, pluralism and democracy would be achieved through this revolution.

5. Having been the wife of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, whose murder was the spark of the insurrection, and the fact that, as much as it hurts me, his death brought victory over the Somoza dictatorship, and has placed me in the position of executor of my husband's ideals. This is why I became a member of the government junta, and why I am still struggling so that Pedro's ideals may become a reality in Nicaragua.

6. Regarding the dialogue, I believe all efforts to bring democracy to our country are praiseworthy. I believe in a constructive dialogue, one that will make all of us brothers, that will return our lost confidence, and will allow reparation of any mistakes and abuses that might have been made.

7. I hope and trust in God that we may be capable of correcting our errors and of guiding the Nicaraguan revolution in an original way; in freedom, and as a nonaligned, pluralist country with a mixed economy. [signed] Violeta B. de Chamorro, 31 May 1981

CHIEF JUSTICE CLARIFIES FACTS ON MATAGALPA COURTS

PA091728 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Dr Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice of the Supreme Court, termed irresponsible the way in which the newspaper of the minorities reports news, as it did in the case of Matagalpa magistrate Dr Guillermo Gomez Brenes. Dr Gomez Brenes tendered his resignation on 19 May, Arguello Hurtado affirmed, so it is not true that he has fled the country, as the paper in question reported.

Until Gomez Brenes' replacement is appointed, the Matagalpa Court of Appeals is operating with two magistrates and a third is replacing Gomez Brenes. According to Arguello Hurtado, this is perfectly legal.

HEAVY RAINS RAVAGE ESTELI, JINOTEGA DEPARTMENTS

PA082159 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Four people drowned Friday night in the Estanzuela Valley in floods caused by heavy rains in the last few days in the area.

The Sandinist police, Sandinist Defense Committees and people's militias in those areas have been deployed to these communities to prevent further tragedies from the flooding. The squads plan to evacuate more families because further flooding is feared as heavy rains have continued unabated.

Other areas in Esteli Department are flooded but no victims have been reported.

In Jinotega Department, 161 km north of Managua, some 20 peasant communities have been isolated by the swelling of the Nacascolo River, which has destroyed a large stretch of the Jinotega-San Marcos road. Red Cross teams from Jinotega have left for the peasant communities and are caring for dozens of victims. Many homes and corn, sugarcane and plantain crops as well as chickens, cattle and household effects have been washed away by currents. No new victims of mass evacuations [as heard] have been reported thus far by the Red Cross.

BRIEFS

CREDIT FROM GDR--The GDR has granted a $10 million credit to Nicaragua to purchase equipment for 50 school laboratories. Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman said the equipment will be arriving in early September and will be installed in December. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Jun 81 PA]

NEW AMBASSADOR--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has announced the appointment of the new ambassador to Great Britain. He will be Francisco d'Escoto Brockman, brother of Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Jun 81 PA]

RAMIRO VALDES' SPEECH AT MININT COMMEMORATION

FL081400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2244 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Ramiro Valdes at main commemoration of the 20th founding anniversary of the Interior Ministry [MININT] held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater--live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Fidel, comrades sitting at the presidium, MININT combatants, comrades all: This 20th anniversary doubtlessly is an important event in the life of the MININT and in the life of the revolution itself. During these past days, beginning with the fraternal tribute of our glorious Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--and its minister, beloved Comrade Raul [applause], it can be said that all the people, all political and mass organizations, have joined in with profound joy the commemoration of these 20 years of struggle, efforts and victories of our institution.

We must point out, above all, the extraordinary value of such a demonstration of our people's confidence, absolute recognition, support and love. I should say that there is nothing else that could encourage us more, nothing that could better compensate our combatants' watchfulness and sacrifices, nothing that could make us feel more committed to continue to give the maximum of our energy to raise the level of quality and efficiency of our work.

As we reach this anniversary, for us there can be nothing more important than to know that 20 years ago, and even before, we joined our people to carry out this task and we have reached this date together with the people; that our ties, far from weakening, have extraordinarily strengthened; that we have not separated ourselves from the masses and will never do so; that our successes are their very own successes; that our strength is their strength, our authority is their authority, our right is their right; that we are and will always be what Camilo said of our rebel army, the people in uniform. [applause]

On this 20th anniversary, we are well aware of the gigantic responsibility and immense honor that fell upon the founders of the organs of state security and internal order. No sooner had the tyranny's army and other repressive forces been defeated, the victorious revolution was forced to strengthen its new people's army and to create the organs needed to fight against the imperialist and counterrevolutionary enemy in all areas. As Fidel had already warned since the days of Sierra Maestra in his well-known letter to Comrade Celia, no sooner had the war against Batista ended than the new war, much more protracted and bigger, began against the attacks of U.S. imperialism.

The first pirate attack took place on 2 February 1959 and, since then and until today, throughout six U.S. administrations, it can be said that the criminal chain of hostile and aggressive acts against our fatherland has not ceased for a single minute, one way or another. The Yankee imperialists, at the time, were at the peak of their power. With impunity and total disregard for the peoples of this continent, they were used to deciding at will the destiny of governments and men. It was really difficult to believe, and to some it appeared to be impossible, that a small country such as Cuba, a close neighbor subjected for more than 60 years to the political, economic, cultural and ideological domination of the United States, could challenge the empire and proclaim the right to full national sovereignty and carry out a revolution of the humble, by the humble and for the humble.

One day the history of this hard, costly and protracted struggle will be fully written, a struggle with which the Cuban people have asserted their decision to be free or die fighting. Imperialism unleashed all its arsenal of subversive measures against Cuba. Cuba even became a test area for the most refined arms being developed by the scientific institutions at the service of the CIA. The enormous technological and financial capability was devoted to crush a poor and underdeveloped country which wholly depended on the U.S. economy and trade. When the initial political pressures were honorably rejected, the economic aggressions were put into action. The attempt to leave us without fuel was followed by the elimination of our sugar quota.

With the most absolute cynicism, the spoils of that quota were used to make even some types of medicine unavailable, medicine which could be used for the humanitarian purpose of saving the lives of our people's children. Simultaneously, the imperialists unleashed a violent policy of sabotage and subversion. Canefields were set on fire. They burned stores and factories. They destroyed equipment. They perpetrated monstrous acts, such as that against the freighter La Coubre. The imperialists undertook the criminal practice of hijacking our airlines, receiving as heroes the culprits of such crimes and, subsequently, appropriating the aircraft by force.

Taking advantage of the closeness of Cuba and the complexity and length of our coastline, they began to infiltrate agents and introduce into our country all types of explosives, espionage tools and modern arms. Using these means and making drops in the mountains, they supplied the counterrevolutionary gangs with incalculable amounts of arms and ammunition. There were instances when the CIA was maintaining gangs in the territories of all six former provinces of the country. We all remember the horrible and cowardly crimes perpetrated by those gangs in El Escambray, Matanzas and other areas.

It became necessary to mobilize thousands of workers and peasants, to spill the generous blood of numerous heroic sons of our people and to fight relentlessly over many years to finally capture the last gang and the last bandit. The price was high but the revolution demonstrated once and for all that there can be successful revolutionary guerrillas with the people's support and that the counterrevolutionary gangs which are enemies of the people will never be successful.

Let us remember Giron. Let us remember the years when numerous piratical incursions against our economic installations took place. Let us remember when selfless Cuban workers and officials were murdered abroad, especially that unspeakable sabotage of a Cuban airliner while in flight with 73 persons abroad. Let us remember the numerous plans aimed at assassinating Fidel and other leaders of the revolution, utilizing the most incredible and refined technical means. Let us remember these acts which have no parallel in history and which demonstrate to what extremes the imperialist rulers are capable of going without regard for the most elementary sense of responsibility and morals.

Let us also remember all the Yankee efforts aimed at undermining our society ideologically, at snatching away from us the physicians, technicians and other qualified personnel, at confusing the weaker elements, at overwhelming them with ridiculous swan songs, at encouraging domestic difficulties against the revolution to force us and pressure us to renounce our inviolable socialist, revolutionary and internationalist principles.

It was precisely that shameful policy of political subversion and blackmail, using as a tool the remains of the counterrevolution, the antisocial elements and the rest of the statelesss persons, that caused the events of last year at the Peruvian Embassy, the departure of the dregs of society through Mariel and the glorious combatant marches of our heroic people as a worthy and exemplary response. A year has elapsed, and if the imperialists have reached the logical conclusions derived from such acts, they will have to recognize that Cuba and its people cannot be challenged with impunity, that the Cuban revolution is stronger and firmer than ever before and that there is nor can there be anything that could change the line of principles outlined by Fidel when he asserted that the principles are not negotiable.

As we stop for an instant today to examine the path we have traversed, the extraordinary stature of our people becomes gigantic. Our party and the political and mass organizations created by the revolution had to play an exceptional role in this protracted struggle. Our invincible armed forces have filled unforgettable pages of consciousness and courage. Our MININT--we can say with legitimate pride--has gained a place in history for the daring spirit of sacrifice, tenacity and intelligence demonstrated in combat against imperialism and the counterrevolution.

But if we were able to win all these decisive victories, if we were able to defend and consolidate forever socialism in this part of the earth, if we were able to make a mark in this era of historic change of direction on this continent and give a new impetus to the world revolutionary movement, it was possible because our path was enlightened by just ideas and we were marching with a heroic people.

Our history has the soul of the people. It was possible because of the profound patriotic, rebellious and combative spirit of our humble working masses, of which we have present among us today a worthy representation of the warlike heroes of work and national vanguard of our heroic working class. [applause]

Many medals decorate their combative and courageous chests which, with lots of sweat and untiring efforts, make them a stalwart bulwark of our revolutionary people. They also constitute an important segment of our 20th anniversary and, on this date, all MININT combatants bow our heads to congratulate and greet them with the love they deserve. Worthy is the honor they represent for our fatherland. [applause] The success of the victories we have attained was also due to the efficient, decisive and courageous aid lent by the Soviet Union, together with that of other revolutionary peoples. Our victory is inseparable from Fidel's name, leadership and action. [applause]

With the modesty of true communists, we must have these factors present on this date. Without them, we could not explain our own successes. What is the history of the MININT if not a piece of history of the people and the revolution. We began one day as separate institutions and life itself taught us the need for all our organs, both those of security and police and other domestic fronts, to act together in close coordination as one organization. We were a few at the beginning, but young workers, peasants and students filled our ranks to give us the strength of their arms, intelligence and invincible will of struggle. Today they are experienced chiefs, officers and soldiers. They emerged from the masses, are part of them and exist as their servants.

We were born from the rebel army. We are heirs of their combat traditions, moral values, inviolable respect for man's dignity. Our enemies unleashed against Cuba a cruel and unscrupulous struggle. However, despite that, we never lowered ourselves to the level of practicing torture or maltreatment of arrested persons. We are proud of that line of behavior. It has raised the level of prestige of our authority, justification and our operational capability. It greatly raises the level of the sense of the victories attained against imperialism and its agents.

Throughout all these years, we have developed the most beautiful and indestructible combat brotherhood with our FAR comrades. As an inexorable law of our revolution's history, our glorious FAR and our ministry were blended together forever in the bloody class struggle. Those resolutions satisfy us very much. We have always found it to be the most solid support and the sure guarantee of victory. We learned how to coordinate our actions in the struggle against the mercenary gangs, at Giron, during the October crisis, in the defense of the coastline, in operations against infiltrated agents.

With similar fraternal spirit, our combatants one day shared the glorious trenches of internationalism and struggled shoulder to shoulder with our Angolan brothers who were defending the sacred cause of independence and revolution. And today, in the face of renewed threats by imperialism, we are ready to give an unforgettable lesson to those who attempt to invade our heroic fatherland's shores. On this date of the 20th anniversary, let us dedicate to our FAR brothers our love, our admiration and our respect. [applause]

There is another important lesson which we cannot forget on this date. In the struggle against imperialism's criminal actions, determined to destroy the revolution one way or another, an enormous authority has been concentrated in the combatants of our ministry. That power, nevertheless, has never led to a current of authoritarianism, arrogance or arbitrariness. In our country, the danger that the force of arms will be above the force of the law, ideas and revolutionary principles on which our society rests does not, nor will ever, exist.

If we are asked today what is our greatest reason for being proud, we would not hesitate in responding: to be considered to be among the most loyal, disciplined, humble and firm followers of our people, party and Fidel. [applause] In the 20 years since its creation, the MININT has made extraordinary advances. Based on the valuable cooperation of our Soviet brothers, we have raised our technical level to the heights of modern demands.

We have experienced, energetic and capable cadres. Above all, we maintain of the first days of the revolution. Intrepid and audacious communists, heroes in silence and anonimity, maintain guard year after year in the very entrails of the imperialist enemy.

In the face of actions staged by the CIA against Cuba, directed at promoting ideological undermining, espionage, economic sabotage and even the creation of internal conditions for a possible aggressive adventure by imperialism, our combatants strengthen their vigilance, improve their operational efficiency and prepare themselves with great care to fulfill calmly and firmly their duty under any circumstance and in any field. If the enemy commits the incalculable mistake of again giving the green light to the CIA and its repugnant practices of terrorism and attempts against the lives of the revolution's leaders, its agents should come prepared to run once more against the invulnerable steel of our defenses and to pay a very high price for the attempt to perpetrate those crimes.

Today there is talk about--and even appeared in U.S. dailies and magazines--training of counterrevolutionary groups, mercenaries and terrorists in camps established in that country. Those individuals, in the presence of U.S. authorities, publicly declare that they are training to conduct aggression against Cuba and heroic Nicaragua. In the face of this, we can assert that our warlike frontier troops are watching every inch of our coastline and beaches. With gallantry and exemplary spirit of sacrifice, they are stationed at the most advanced trenches of the fatherland. The attacker will not be successful as he will not be in Sandino's land. [applause]

Thus, we are able to commemorate this 20th anniversary with the certainty that we are better prepared and stronger than ever to fight the CIA, imperialism and its reactionary agents. But we will not be complacent. We will not be satisfied with what we have attained. We have the unavoidable duty to improve our defenses even more, to develop ourselves to the maximum and to be always alert and ready for anything that might arise.

That is the important service that our ministry is committed to give for the cause of peace and the safeguarding of the most vital interests of the Cuban revolution and people; but the political and social significance of the tasks assigned to the MININT encompasses a field of problems much broader than the one of struggle against counterrevolutionary subversion and sabotage. The MININT has the essential responsibility of safeguarding the internal order of our society. The struggle against common crime is one of the missions most directly tied to the security, peace and well-being of our working people.

It is true that throughout the revolutionary period, numerous crimes which were common in the capitalist society, such as drug trafficking and consumption, prostitution, illegal gambling and others, have been practically eliminated or reduced to almost nothing. However, the crimes against property, robbery and theft have continued to occur. We must continue to wage a tenacious battle to the death against them.

We did not always act with the necessary energy and adopt realistic and coherent measures to combat these criminal manifestations. Despite the fact that we can still consider ourselves satisfied, today we must point out that our revolutionary police have been acting with growing operative efficiency against these activities and that this fact, together with the healthy emigration of the dregs of society or at least a good portion of them, already is reflected in some important reductions in these types of crimes.

We will continue to work relentlessly in this direction. The struggle against robbery has a special ideological connotation. In a society of workers, robbery is a crime a thousand times unjustifiable and a thousand times condemnable. It is the worst form of parasitism, those who want to live without working at the expense of the sweat of others. This struggle cannot be the responsibility of the police alone. The police, of course, are responsible for doubling their role in the apprehension, detention and prosecution of criminals. But, in addition, it is necessary to increase the people's vigilance to a large extent. This does not mean just the valuable and meritorious work of our Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

In recent times, there have been frequent manifestations of economic-type crimes, both on large and small scales. But all of them affect the interests of our people. In the face of such problems, it is necessary to raise the level of action of the authorities, the exigency and control of the administration's organizations and, especially, the vigilance of the workers themselves. It is here--when we examine these social problems--that we can fully understand the creative reach of the tasks being fulfilled by the MININT within the revolutionary process. Of course, against the counterrevolutionary criminal, against the common criminal--both are becoming more and more similar and can be easily confused with each other--it is essential to have the energetic action of the competent authorities.

However, repression for us is not a goal but a means to preserve the people's interests and to contribute to the formation of the socialist awarenesses of all our population. Socialism means the highest social discipline. Socialism is order, consciousness, respect for legality and observance of the norms of solidarity and living together. Only the enforcement of these principles can assure the triumph of the indisputable moral revolutionary values of our society. However, we cannot be idealistic. We cannot depend on spontaneity. We cannot believe that the good wishes and teachings are enough to solve the problems.

If a majority or a large part of the people is capable of acting and living in accordance with the new principles, there is also a minority that is not always capable on its own of adapting its behavior to respect the right of others. In the past, the exploiting classes imposed the norms which were convenient to their interests, using the abuse and violence of the police and supporting itself on the fear for the authorities and other agents of the so-called public order. Today it is completely different. Today there is total agreement between the police and the great majority of the working people. Today the police can act in the knowledge that it has the support and backing of the citizenry. Now the authorities have to fulfill a mission which in many cases is directed at educating, at preventing crime or accidents, at consolidating and encouraging habits of behavior proper in socialism.

No longer can physical fear check incorrect attitudes of a social nature. Of course, there is the possibility of prosecution. But the check represented by public opinion, the labor sector and the new moral values developed by the revolution are increasingly growing stronger. This is of great importance for our police and all members of the MININT.

Today we all are part of the people, defenders of their interests and bearers of their authority. The power does not rest on the arms we carry or on the uniform we wear. Power rests on our unblemished honesty, on our simplicity, on our firmness, on our responsibility, on our ability to deal with the people always respectfully, exemplarily and irreproachably, without lacking strictness and intransigence in the fulfillment of the law. [applause]

Those are precisely the virtues of our revolutionary police, an example of honesty and modesty. We have unlimited confidence in them. We are sure that in the same manner that it has advanced in recent times, it will also continue to advance in the future. Our people expect still much more from our unselfish guardians of internal order. We know that such hopes will be faithfully fulfilled.

On this 20th anniversary we would like to point out the complex and varied tasks being fulfilled by our ministry, all of them of great social, revolutionary and human importance. We refer to the battle aimed at preventing and reducing traffic accidents which have cost so many irreplaceable victims and enormous losses every year. Considerable progress has been made on this front though we are far from being satisfied over what has been achieved. Based on the new traffic code of laws, a better organization and accumulated experiences, we must move forward in this struggle with the greatest vigor.

We have achieved important successes on other fronts of outstanding social and economic significance, in fire prevention and fire fighting. The truly heroic, calm and efficient behavior of the combatants in this directorate constitutes a motive of pride for our ministry and our people.

We must also mention the selfless and revolutionary task being fulfilled by the men and women of the MININT assigned to penitentiaries. To them we owe the observance of a profoundly humane policy which promotes the reeducation of criminals by their incorporation into remunerated and useful work.

Very few countries have made as much progress in this field. This should stimulate us to continue to work for the improvement of our system of prisons, to develop still more its material base and make it increasingly more effective and integral. Similarly, the efforts of the comrades charged with evaluating, guiding and treating minors with behavior problems must be noted. Our people have a healthy, scholarly and revolutionary youth. Nevertheless, we still have to struggle against the consequences brought about by irresponsible parents and the corrupting efforts of some antisocial elements. We are aware that one of the objectives of imperialism and of the CIA is to try to influence certain adolescents, to turn them astray and encourage in them attitudes contrary to our society's moral values. They have already attempted it and will continue to do so. In the face of such reality, it is necessary to raise the level of the family's responsibility, the authority of educational centers, the guiding role of youth organizations and the vigilant and alert attitude of all factors which should address and solve these problems.

Our greetings and congratulations should also go to the combatants of immigration whose shoulders carry such important tasks, to the comrades responsible for the identification cards and the population census--a necessary task for the internal order of our society--to the comrades of service and security agencies, to the comrades charged with the decisive effort in favor of training and cultural and technical education of our cadres and combatants, to the members of our efficient auxiliary forces who fulfill an irreplaceable role of support for the various organs of the ministry.

All of you are present with us on this date because without you, without your coordinated efforts, without your daily dedication to the fulfillment of duty we could not even conceive the victories we have achieved. Due to the nature of our institutions, those victories are inseparable from the political work and the tenacious task being carried out by the party organizations and the Union of Young Communists in all our departments.

In recent times this vital task has been given a considerable impetus and will continue to develop in the future. We will depend on it as a decisive tool to increasingly improve all our efforts. The political work and the Marxist-Leninist training of our combatants will continue to receive a priority rating as one of our most essential obligations. This task and those charged with it will always have the full support of our command and our party.

At this time when we examine the efforts and gains achieved during the past 20 years, we would be immodest if we ignore all we owe to the various state agencies and our warlike and beloved political and mass organizations. Let us express our most sincere recognition to the party for its fraternal and decisive support throughout all these years. Let us express our gratitude to the comrades of the PCC Politburo who have overseen our development and, above all, let us make known our infinite gratitude from the bottom of our hearts to those who have been leaders and permanent guides of our work since the triumph of the revolution, those who have inspired us and organized our most important victories, those who have been the most zealous and demanding sentinels of our authority, our prestige and our combat capability, Comrades Raul and Fidel. [applause]

Let us dedicate on this date an emotional tribute to our glorious fallen comrades. The path of this 20th anniversary was fertilized with the blood of heroes. Unforgettable sons of our fatherland gave their lives in the struggle against the counterrevolution, against the mercenary gangs, infiltrating in the ranks of the enemy, fighting against the Giron invaders, defending our coastline, protecting with irreversible determination the sovereignty of our ships and aircraft, fulfilling with exemplary heroism internationalist missions, struggling one way or another to safeguard the sacred interests of the revolution and the people. Today they are our vigilant consciousness, our inviolable commitment and our battle flag. They call on us to continue to move forward with invincible tenacity, perfecting our work, improving ourselves technically, overcoming deficiencies and limitations still affecting our work.

We will invariably continue to be loyal to our revolutionary principles and duties, to our convictions of struggle and solidarity among peoples; and that will be the most worthy and permanent tribute to those who gave everything for the sake of those noble and generous ideals. [applause] We would feel happier today if in each of these 20 years we would have known how to always adopt the most correct and adequate measures. With absolute honesty, we should recognize that there were opportunities when we did not know how to achieve this objective, but we never lacked the will to do it better to serve our people and the revolution. Neither did we lack, as we will never lack, the necessary courage to recognize and correct rapidly our own mistakes. [applause]

The most important thing, dear comrades, is that as we reach this outstanding milestone in MININT's life, at a time when the world scene is becoming complicated and new threats of aggression are made against our fatherland, we are able to have, as we have today, the infinite satisfaction that our combatants, as a single man, will be prepared and ready to face up to any type of circumstances.

On a day like today, on this 20th anniversary, we can say without fear of mistake that there will be no path, no matter how difficult it might be, that we will not be able to traverse; that there will be no task, no matter how complicated it might be, that we will not be able to fulfill; that we will defend to death, if necessary, the well being and tranquility of our heroic people [applause] that we will never fail the orders given by the one who has been our infallible leader throughout these long years; that we carry and will always carry in our hearts his firmness, his stoicism and his irrevocable faith in victory; that we are and will always be sleepless sentinels of the fatherland and the revolution.

Long and eternally live the example of our glorious martyrs! Long live the 20th MININT anniversary! Long live Fidel! Fatherland or death, we shall overcome! [prolonged applause and shouts of "viva"]

MININT DECORATES CASTRO, OTHER POLITBURO MEMBERS

FL082218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Jun 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has been awarded a special recognition for his 20-year service to the Ministry of the Interior [MININT] on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the MININT. At a ceremony held in the Protocol Hall of Cubanacan in this capital, Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez pinned the medal on the first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

According to Order No 75 of 1981, the award is given to Fidel for his exceptional merits in the defense and consolidation of socialism in the country, for his combative example and for his service as founder of the MININT. Order No 76 was also read, by which the honor is awarded to the second secretary of the party, Div Gen Raul Castro; and to Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Guillermo Garcia and Sergio del Valle, all members of the Politburo; and Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, alternate member of the Politburo.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS ISRAELI ATTACK ON IRAQ

FL091955 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry has released a statement in which it expresses its very strong protest against the criminal bombing committed by Israeli Air Force planes against Iraqi civilian installations.

The document underscores the incredible callousness of Israel's Zionist regime, shown when it reported the event to the world. The Cuban Foreign Ministry note adds that this attack can only be seen in the context of all the attacks which Israel has made against its Arab neighbors. Those attacks have reached new levels of intensity in recent weeks and should also be viewed in connection with the support which the Israeli regime is receiving from the U.S. Government.

The note then says that the U.S. Government is encouraging the Israeli regime to act outside international law, when it launches threats of aggression against Syria and carries out terrorist attacks, such as those recently committed against Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories.

FIDEL CASTRO CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEA'S PEN SOVAN

BK050635 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] On 30 May, Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Pen Sovan on his election as the general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party]. The message says:

On behalf of the executive committee of the PCC, the Cuban Communists and our revolutionary people, I extend most sincere congratulations to you on the occasion of your election as the KPRP general secretary. I know that as a youth you joined in the national struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists. I also know that you quickly grasped the reactionary nature of the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Together with other cadres of the party, you have resolutely followed the genuine revolutionary path.

I am convinced that as the leader of the KPRP you will achieve new successes for the Kampuchean people in the noble cause of building a civilized and happy fatherland along the socialist path. On this occasion, I reaffirm to you the bond of militant solidarity and the conviction that the intimate relations between our two nations, parties and governments will grow stronger. I wish you new and greater successes in your noble task of leading the KPRP.

I wish you the best of health and happiness. I wish Kampuchea progress and development.

COUNCIL OF STATE ESTABLISHES ELECTORAL COMMITTEE

FL091024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Jun 81

[Text] Using the power vested on it by article 10 of the electoral law, Cuba's Council of State has decided to establish the national electoral committee which will oversee the elections for delegates to the people's government municipal assemblies for a period of 2 1/2 years.

To preside over the committee the Council of State has designated Jose Ramon Machado Ventura; Francisco Travieso Damas, vice president; and Jose Aranaburu, secretary. Teresa Malmierca, Aracelis Careaga, Orlando Barrios, Armando Saucedo, Cesar Quevedo, Humberto Garcia (Vicens), Roberto Lopez Gonzalez, Nora Solis Betancourt and Pedro Guzman Armas were designated members of the committee. Profirio (Fure) Serguera, Marta (Ceijas) Gomez, Antonio Hernandez and Rafael Pedrosa Perez were designated alternate members.

AALAPSO COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS ARAB STRUGGLE

FL051413 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1212 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] The Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO) released a statement in this capital on the [solidarity] drive for the struggle of the Arab peoples.

The document says that the deterioration of the international situation, caused by the warlike policy of the new U.S. administration, is becoming ever more dangerous for the Arab peoples. In view of this fact, AALAPSO confirms its support for the struggle of the Arab peoples to recover their territories usurped by Zionism, primarily their Palestine fatherland. The document also appeals to all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces for active solidarity with the struggle of the heroic Palestine and Lebanese combatants to thwart the imperialist plans which threaten not only the Arab peoples but all mankind.

SURINAME

FINANCE MINISTER CITES CHALLENGES FACING COUNTRY

FL051821 Bridgetown CANA in English 1739 GMT 5 Jun 81

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 5 Jun (CANA)--Suriname will need to reduce its dependence on bauxite exports and on foreign aid for economic development, Finance Minister Andre Tetling has said. Reducing such dependence was one of the major challenges facing this former Dutch colony, the finance minister reported in a statement. The other problems were listed as the absence of a proper remigratory scheme from the Netherlands, spiralling inflation and strengthening the country's economic viability. He said that the dependence of the economy on bauxite for 4/5's of its export income was a matter of major concern.

In addition, he said, the national development program had been "riding high" on massive Dutch aid while the Suriname Government had been unable to provide capital financing from its own revenue. Suriname's dependence on foreign capital for its development programs had to be reduced or abandoned, he said. He suggested that government finances could be garnered through the establishment of a system of avoiding waste of funds, that government officials exercise care in use of equipment and vehicles and that every employee gives a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

Added to all these, Mr Tetling said, was the need for more skilled manpower. A considerable number of skilled Surinamers were in the Netherlands and the climate to encourage them to return home must be created, he suggested. He also said housing was one of the problem areas. In the Netherlands where Surinamers have settled there was reasonably good housing and a lack of similar facilities at home could adversely affect any remigration program, he noted.

He said that the Suriname Government, in asking the Netherlands for a review of the development aid program, had suggested a special fund be established outside of the post-independence package for a housing drive to cater to returning nationals. Recently, the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Harvey Naarendop raised the question of housing assistance while on a visit to the Netherlands. The Dutch Government promised to look into it.

GOVERNMENT HOLDS TRADE TALKS WITH INDIA

FL061858 Bridgetown CANA in English 1809 GMT 6 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, 6 Jun (CANA)--The Chemical and Allied Products Council of India has sent a mission for talks with the Suriname Government in its search for new chemical products. The five-man delegation met the minister of economic affairs, Mr Emro Fong Poen.

India was in a position to supply all of Suriname's chemical needs and was prepared to enter into commercial arrangements with the Suriname Government, the mission said.

Mr R. Kippin, charge d'affaires at the Indian Embassy, said the delegation was well received and considerable interest was shown in the offers in relation to commercial trading and assistance to the government. He disclosed that other delegations on trade are scheduled to visit Suriname later in the year. The Indian diplomat said there was considerable scope for trade between the two countries, but the inhibiting factor was transportation problems.